The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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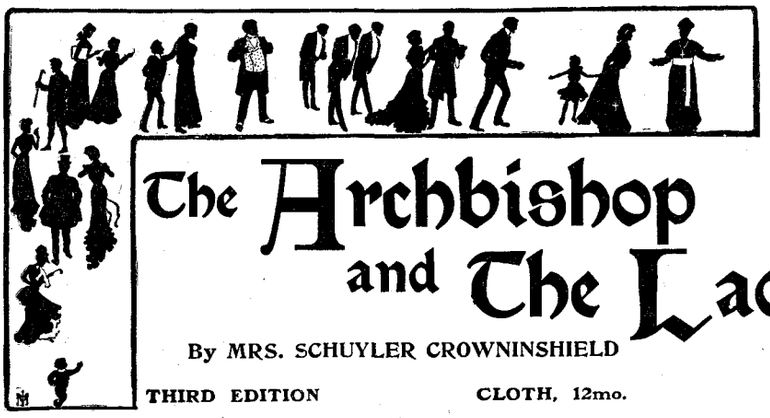

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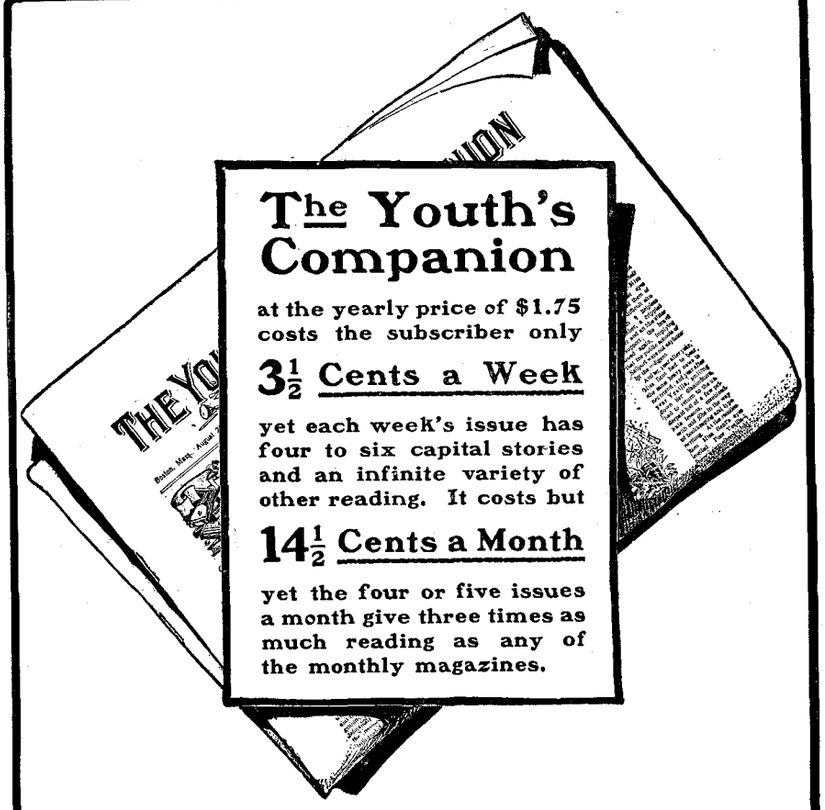

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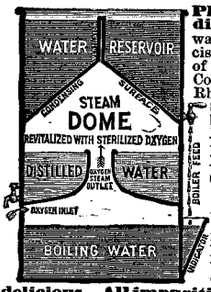

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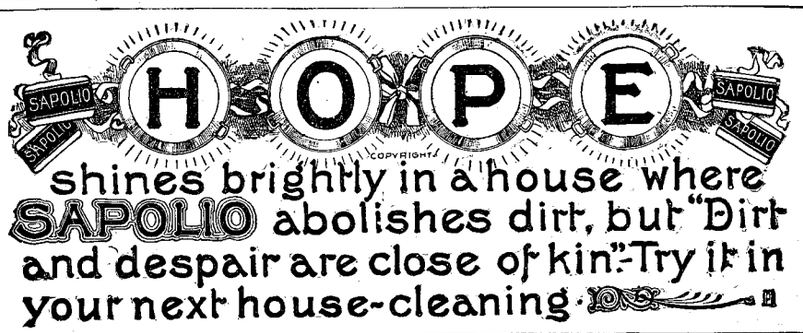

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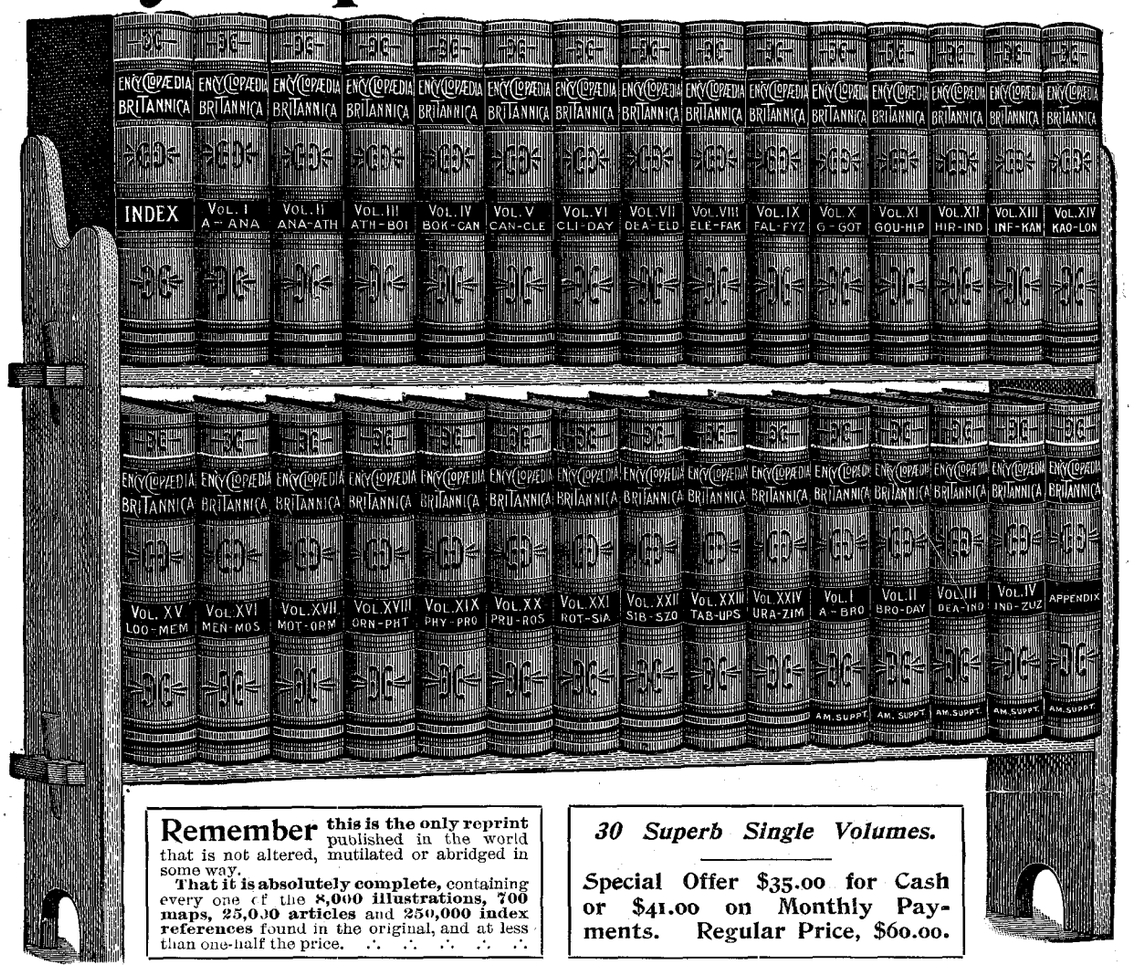

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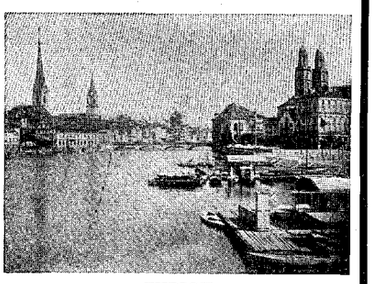

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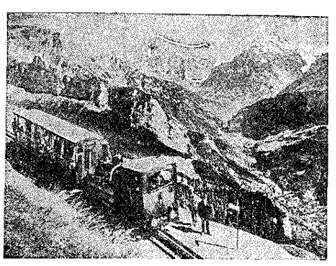

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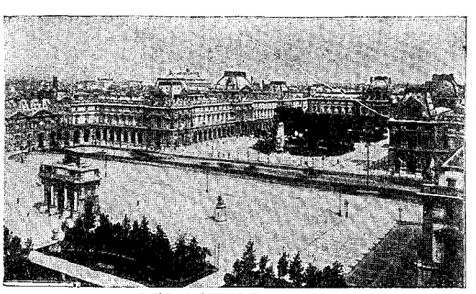
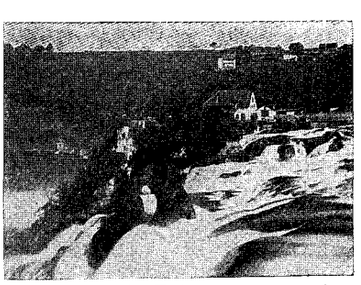


THE LOUVRE, PARIS



FALLS OF THE RHINE

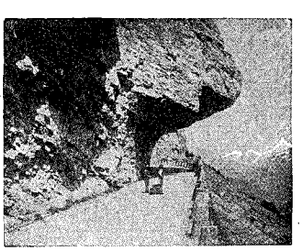
A BIG PARTY TOOK THIS GRAND TRIP LAST SUMMER AND CAME HOME HAPPY.

Rev. William Ashmead Schaeffer, D.D., Germantown, Phila., an old European traveler, writes: "If the party of 1901 are as well conducted and have as enjoyable and profitable trip as we had in the one of 1900, I am sure they will all come home as we have done, with only pleasant recollections, and a keen desire to again cross the Atlantic and see the sights of the Old Countries."

Captain R. W. Steele, South Orange, N. J., writes: "We look back with so much pleasure to our Tour. Even the accommodations at the hotels, carriages, etc., were more than we anticipated."

Dr. William L. Off, 323 South 20th Street, Philadelphia, writes: "I take pleasure in certifying to the complete and thorough manner in which the tour [in the summer of 1900] was conducted. To all those contemplating a trip through Europe, and wishing to be free from all responsibility, I have no hesitancy in recommending Gaze's Tours."

Secure Membership Now, LITERARY DIGEST readers are now booking for this tour. It is advantageous to secure membership early. Send for program.



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General Manager,

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

OUR DEMANDS ON CUBA.

THE adjournment of Congress seems to leave the question of the future relations of Cuba and the United States in a deadlock that can be broken only by an acquiescence in the American demands, which the Cubans do not seem ready to grant, or by an extra session of Congress, which the President does not seem likely to convene. In an amendment to the army bill Congress has authorized the President "to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people" as soon as they incorporate in their constitution, or append to it, certain provisions that would safeguard the independence of the island from foreign aggression and, among other things, permit the United States to "exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba." Further, the Cubans must agree "that the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto left to future adjustment by treaty"; and "that to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States."

The Cuban reply has the appearance of an unequivocal refusal of these demands. The Constitutional Convention has adopted a declaration that "the Government will not permit its territory to be used as a base of operations for war against the United States or against any foreign nation"; but also declares that "the Government of Cuba will not make a treaty or agreement with any foreign power which may compromise or limit the independence of Cuba, or which may permit or authorize any power to obtain, by means of colonization or for military or naval purposes, or in any other manner, any foothold or authority or right over any portion of Cuba." As Congress has adjourned, and as the Cuban Constitutional Convention shows little or no sign of receding from its position, the developments of the next few months promise to be uncommonly interesting. In the mean time it is important to see what the American newspapers think about the matter.

North Atlantic States.

The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) declares that "Congress evidently does not propose to keep its word, as this was pledged three years ago, and in thus breaking faith it is inviting an armed uprising of the Cuban people. The way in which we have bungled affairs in the Philippine Islands is bad enough in all conscience, leading, as it has, to enormous sacrifices in life and treasure, and in discredit to our national reputation, both at home and abroad. But to have our holy war of liberation end in the slaughter of those whom we started out to liberate will be one of the worst instances of a betrayal of exalted sentiment that the history of the world has ever known." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), however, thinks that "for Cuba to expect that the United States would let her go on her way of naturality, uncurbed or unguarded, would be for her to expect the impossible. Save for the requirement of naval stations, which we regard as necessary, the yoke is easy and it will be for the interest of both to see that her burden is light. We hope Cuba will cordially agree to the proposal; it will be best for her to do so, and to do so quickly." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) calls our demands "a protectorate boldly outlined and insisted upon," and it thinks that "if the Cubans should decline to grant each of these demands, they could whistle for their island."

In New York, *The Sun* (Rep.) declares that our claim is only "a logical outcome of the Monroe doctrine, a doctrine that Cuba, which, so far as her native resources are concerned, will be one of the least defensible of the Latin-American commonwealths, can not afford to repudiate"; *The Tribune* (Rep.) finds nothing in our demand "that denies to the Cuban people the rights and functions of self-government on the island"; *The Journal of Commerce* declares that "the universal belief among the Cubans that we are acting in bad faith is without a particle of excuse; it is unprovoked by our dealings with Cuba or anything in our history." *The Herald* (Ind.) also says that "the United States has a sincere regard for the welfare of that island, and no ulterior purpose." *The Evening Post* (Ind.), on the contrary, charges that "the annexation of Cuba is the goal to which the Administration is definitely and consciously marching," and *The World* (Ind. Dem.) calls our demand "a direct repudiation of the nation's pledge." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.) admits that our plan "is in fact a protectorate," but declares that "it is as necessary as it is considerate"; while the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) thinks it is a breach of faith, and says that our demands "are such as might properly follow a successful war waged against the Cubans," and that "they are the demands of a conquering, not of a liberating nation."

In Philadelphia *The Press* (Rep.) believes that in our plan "the maximum of independence possible with safety is given to the island and the minimum of interference necessary for safety to the United States"; and *The Inquirer* (Rep.) takes a like view; but *The North American* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that "the apparent policy of this Administration and of its leading supporters in Congress is to make demands which will lead to revolt, and from revolt, it is presumed, to war and forcible annexation." *The Times* (Dem.) coincides with this last view, and declares that the Administration program is "imperialism full-blown." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) believes that "it is impor-

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tant to this country to gain the good will of the Cuban people," and it thinks that "the best way to do that is to carry out in good faith the pledge of this Government made two years ago."

Chicago and the Middle West.

In Chicago *The Inter Ocean* (Rep.) counts up forty-five revolts and revolutions in Guatemala and San Domingo in the last thirty-five years, and predicts a similar state of things in Cuba unless we annex the island. *The Record* (Ind.), while believing that the Cuban spirit of independence is "thoroughly commendable," adds that "if they can not in gratitude recognize this country's right to be considered a preferred friend among the powers, they at least should be made to understand the practical considerations which require it to assume authority to regulate international movements in its own waters." *The Times-Herald* (Rep.) declares, on the other hand, that our claim "embodies the principles of perfidy and bad faith," and *The Evening Post* (Rep.) says: "The islanders have justified our confidence in them. It is we who have repented and recanted. Are we too greedy, too selfish, to fulfil a promise made deliberately to the whole civilized world?" *The Journal* (Ind.) remarks, in a similar vein: "This is the sum of the exactions demanded by the United States Senate, which was the first to declare that 'Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent state.' How free and independent can it be, with fortifications looking down upon it from the Isle of Pines, and with United States naval stations at the four corners of the island?" The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) remarks hopefully that "the United States has made so great sacrifices in aiding Cuba to its independence that its interests should be favorably considered by the newborn republic, and undoubtedly will be if the negotiations are carried on in a friendly and not in a domineering spirit"; but the Detroit *News* (Ind.) declares that "our demands include a surrender by Cuba of substantially all that constitutes national independence, and reduce the island to a mere subject province in fact if not in name"; and, adds the same paper, "if this is the secret design of Washington, it would be more manly and more American to declare it openly, and reduce Cuba to a dependency at once." The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) takes a similar view, and remarks that "it would be interesting to know when

UNCLE SAM: "Son, it'll hurt me a heap more'n it will you ef I hev to lick you."
CUBA: "That's no dream, if it is a chestnut."
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

the idea of strangling the republic that this Government had been fostering first developed in the minds of the President and his advisers."

The South.

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) declares that "to withdraw from Cuba before its enlightened government is assured would be far more dishonorable than to seize it outright and finally remove the problem from the arena of discussion"; and the Washington *Times* (Dem.) would go even farther than Congress has gone, and would insert in our claim "a plain declaration that Cuba is not to assume or exercise any war-making power without the consent of this country." The Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.) calls the Administration program "a policy of infamy," and the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* (Dem.) observes that "it is not easy to see what right the President has to object to or Congress to debate the Cuban constitution." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), on the other hand, thinks that "no serious objection" can be urged against any of our demands, and that "if they appear to interfere with the right of self-government the answer is that they are simply precautionary measures, which will be to the benefit of the Cubans and can not possibly injure them." The Houston *Post* (Dem.) believes that "we had a right to expect gratitude, of course, from the Cubans," but also thinks that "it would be wolfish and, indeed, infamous, to now turn upon the little island and insist upon a blanket mortgage to cover our account."

West of the Mississippi.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) remarks that if the United States had not intervened to save Cuba from Spain, "the very men who are now breathing threats against the United States, and boasting of an intention to fire on the American troops if American abandonment of the island does not take place soon, would have been garroted by Weyler before the end of 1898"; and it adds that the only purpose of the United States now is to prevent more bloodshed from internal and external broils, and "to protect the rights, the safety, and the interests of the American people." The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), too, thinks that "the people of Cuba should not now allow their ungrounded prejudices against their savior to make them turn, snarling and snapping at the hand which saved them from a tyrant's rod of oppression." The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) believes that the Administration fully intends to keep our pledge of independence to Cuba, and it declares that "to abrogate that pledge would not only betray the Cubans, but it would vindicate the low suspicions and derisive prophecies of the jealous countries abroad—prophecies which were vigorously resented in this country at the time they were made." The Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) considers our claims eminently just, and declares that the Cuban Constitutional Convention "has given an illustration of ignorance, ingratitude, and positive effrontery, in refusing all the requests of this country, that has no parallel in human history." The Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) is hopeful that "the Cubans themselves will see that nothing has been intended for them except what was for their own good." The Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.), on the other hand, remarks that "if it is the intention of the Administration to provoke the Cubans into hostilities so we may have a plausible reason for 'assimilating' some more friendly territory, Mr. McKinley has taken exactly the right tack, but when trouble comes and another costly conquest is on his hands, he needn't explain that the Almighty got him into it or that destiny drove him to it." "It is a bad mess," the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) says, and adds: "Mr. Morgan is right when he says we need coaling and naval stations and forts along the southern coast of Cuba, but he is wrong in supposing that we can in common honesty proceed to demand them. Whatever exigency we are in, bad faith is no way out of it." "To take the island," declares the Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.), "would be to perform an act of theft, and to stand before all the world as a hypocrite stripped of mask."

The "Ripper" Bill a Law.—Now that the Pennsylvania "ripper" bill, discussed in these columns last week, has passed the legislature, its operations will be watched with interest. Senator Quay's paper, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, declares that "the passage of the bill is a great victory for the people. Hereafter they will have everything in their own hands. *The Inquirer* congratulates them upon their triumph, and it is a satisfaction to it to know that its efforts in behalf of good government have been indorsed by the legislature." A somewhat different view is found in the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), which says that the people of Pittsburg, Allegheny, and Scranton, whose city gov-

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ernments are overturned by this measure, "are deprived of self-government," that their "home rule is wiped out and a precedent made which, if it can be sustained in the courts, must prove destructive of popular rights." It is announced that the constitutionality of the law will be tested in the courts.

A RETROSPECT OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S FIRST TERM.

THE second inauguration of William McKinley as President of the United States gives special interest at this time to the record of his first term. "He is already become one of our historic Presidents," declares *The World's Work* (March, New York); "he has held the executive office at the most important time since 1868—a time of high value in the life of the republic; and he enters on his second period of service with a distinctly firmer grasp and with a heartier support of the people—in short, a greater man than he was four years ago, at the helm of a greater nation." The same magazine presents the following brief summary of the most important events occurring during his term of office:

"The President had not been in office two months before he felt called on to ask Congress for $50,000 for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba; and other events followed swiftly. In February, 1898, the Spanish minister at Washington, De Lome, wrote home a letter disrespectful to the President; he was obliged to resign, and almost immediately (February 15) the battle-ship *Maine* was blown up in the harbor of Havana. The people and our Government were patient and refused to become excited, but their sullen silence was ominous, and far-sighted men foresaw war, and far-sighted officials began to prepare for it. In March Congress appropriated $50,000,000 to be used by the President in national defense, which meant preparation at his discretion; a report of the condition of affairs in Cuba was made in the Senate by Senator Proctor; the naval board of investigation reported its conclusion that the *Maine* was destroyed by an external explosion; on April 11 the President sent a message to Congress recommending intervention in Cuba; and on April 19 Congress called on Spain to withdraw and authorized the President to use force; and in the same month passed the war-revenue bill. Dewey's victory of Manila Bay was won May 1; Sampson's victory off Santiago on July 3; Hawaii was annexed July 7; the peace protocol was signed August 12; Spain agreed to our terms of peace on November 28; and on February 6, 1899, the Senate ratified the treaty of peace. In the mean time (February 4, 1899) hostilities had begun at Manila between the Filipinos and the United States troops. We found ourselves bound to keep order in Cuba till the island should become self-governing; and we came into the possession of Porto Rico and the Philippine archipelago. Events had brought a new era in our national life. . . . . .

"Following fast on our troubles in the Philippine Islands came the grave situation in China, throughout which the conduct of our State Department has been not only creditable but commanding; and we have gained in international standing, by a series of events now too recent to need recalling."

There have been many other important public events, continues *The World's Work*, during this "swiftly eventful" period. The Supreme Court declared railroad pools illegal; the Senate rejected the American-British arbitration treaty; the Dingley tariff law was enacted; and the Disarmament Conference was held at The Hague. In 1898 South Carolina and Louisiana, and in 1900 North Carolina, following the example of Mississippi, disfranchized the mass of the blacks by constitutional amendment. President McKinley's term of office saw the election of Mr. Hanna to the Senate; the death of John Sherman and of Vice-President Hobart; the retirement of Speaker Thomas B. Reed; and the rise of Theodore Roosevelt from Assistant Secretary of the Navy to Vice-President. It saw also the definite committal of the Government to the gold basis of value.

Of the President's personal character *The World's Work* says that he has not proved himself to be a man either of imagination or of great constructive mind. "Mr. McKinley has rather lagged behind events," it says, "than seemed to lead them." It continues:

"The President has shown his independence of judgment, but too often too late to get the credit for it; and he has had as large

WHAT'S IN THE NEW BOOK?
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

a degree of independence of mind perhaps as prudent men generally have: but his habit of feeling about in the vacancies of his will for a clear purpose, and of doing a thing a day late, has sometimes left the suggestion of the party machine. The public is often unfair in its judgments, but it does like a man of decision. The public approval which the President undoubtedly enjoys has, therefore, often halted just before it has reached the point of spontaneous enthusiasm."

A much more flattering estimate of Mr. McKinley's personality is that which appears in the current issue of *The Atlantic Monthly* (Boston) from the pen of Henry B. F. Macfarland. "Even after taking from President McKinley all the achievements of his administration that can possibly be credited to others," declares this writer, "it must be admitted that he has accomplished more than any of his predecessors, with possibly one or two exceptions." He continues:

"Nothing illustrates the popular misunderstanding of Mr. McKinley more than the astounding delusion, entertained by some Republicans as well as by many Democrats who do not know him, that he is, and has been ever since 1895, more or less under the influence of Senator Hanna. This sums up, in a way that is as unjust as is picturesque, all the notions to the effect that Mr. McKinley is a yielding and unstable person, without convictions or even opinions, that can not be changed at the command of a stronger man. Newspaper cartoons, which now have more influence than newspaper editorials, are largely responsible for these strange beliefs, but they have been fostered by uninformed editors and politicians misled by deceptive appearances and by malice. . . . . .

"In point of efficiency President McKinley has no superior in his predecessors, and this is largely because he has treated Congress as he wanted Congress to treat him. It is also, however, because Congress believed in him. The personal equation was as important in this case as in any other. His career has kept him under public observation from the day when, as a boy, he left his simple but comfortable home in the Western Reserve to go to the Civil War. As he rose from private to major, and as, after the war, he rose from country lawyer to Representative in Congress, he was constantly watched, and men recorded that he was honest, candid, courageous, clean in speech and behavior, a model son and an ideal husband. This record, with his intelli-

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gence and industry and his felicitous manner, has given him his place among public men. It is impossible to describe either President McKinley or his reputation without dwelling upon the fact that he has lived a life as nearly blameless as that of any public man of our history. . . . . .

"Without undertaking to anticipate the judgment of posterity, it seems safe to say that President McKinley has had a great part to play, and has played it well, and that it was fortunate for the republic that he was at its head in the closing years of the nineteenth century."

FREEDOM OF TEACHING, AGAIN.

SOME new light is thrown upon the case of Professor Ross, of Stanford University, which has been fully treated in our pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for December 1 and January 26) by the recent report of a committee of investigation appointed at an informal meeting held in connection with the last annual session of the American Economic Association at Detroit. The committee consists of Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University; Prof. H. W. Farnham, of Yale University; and Prof. H. B. Gardner, of Brown University; and their report is indorsed by the following: Horace White, editor of the New York *Evening Post;* John B. Clark, Columbia University; Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan; Frank W. Taussig, Harvard University; Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin; Simon N. Patten, University of Pennsylvania; Richmond Mayo-Smith, Columbia University; John C. Schwab, Yale University; Sidney Sherwood, Johns Hopkins University; Franklin H. Giddings, Columbia University; William J. Ashley, Harvard University; Charles H. Hull, Cornell University; Davis R. Dewey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henry C. Emery, Yale University, and Henry R. Seager, University of Pennsylvania.

"This document will undoubtedly carry weight," remarks the Chicago *Evening Post*, for "the impartiality of the committee is beyond question." The committee finds: (1) There is no evidence to show that Professor Ross gave occasion for his dismissal by any defect in moral character. (2) There is no evidence to show that he gave occasion for his dismissal by incompetence. (3) There is no evidence to show that he gave occasion by any unfaithfulness in the discharge of his duties. (4) There is no evidence to show that in his public statement of November 14, 1900, he violated any confidence reposed in him. On all these points the written testimony of President Jordan leaves no room for doubt. Concerning the charge (5) that Professor Ross gave occasion for his dismissal by remarks derogatory to Senator Stanford, the professor unequivocally denies that he was ever guilty of such impropriety. Moreover, President Jordan, in a letter dated November 16, himself declared, in reference to these charges, that he "had never heard anything of the sort before." President Jordan also stated in May, 1900, that Professor Ross "never stepped outside of the recognized rights of a professor" in making public his views on social and political questions. The committee comes to the conclusion that Mrs. Stanford forced Professor Ross's resignation on account of her personal antipathy to his views; and a quotation from a letter written by President Jordan to Professor Ross in June, 1900, leaves the reader to infer that her hostility was based "on chance matters and *obiter dicta*," not upon the Professor's serious work.

In an editorial on the Ross case, the New York *Evening Post* condemns the "various pretexts, evasions, and equivocations of President Jordan" in most scathing terms. It declares:

"Mrs. Stanford may, once for all, be left out of the consideration. She is doubtless a woman of excellent intentions, but obviously she is inaccessible to new ideas. Not so, however, with President Jordan; he has sinned against the light. Instead of adhering to the principles of justice and liberty which he had so solemnly urged upon Mrs. Stanford, instead of offering his own resignation in defense of what he knew was the right, he gave way. Whether he was actuated by fear of losing his own position or by fear that further dispute between him and Mrs. Stanford would hurt or even destroy the university, the result is much the same. For the sake of a possible contingent good, he committed a deliberate wrong. He had had delivered into his keeping a great trust; but, forgetting that a success won through the violation of fundamental principles of morality is inevitably a disastrous failure, he was recreant to his trust. Whatever may have been his past services to the cause of education, whatever he may do in the future, the fact remains that in the crucial test he has flinched."

When addressed by the committee, President Jordan refused to "enter into any circumstantial description of events leading to or following from Professor Ross's dismissal." He made the following statement:

"First: Professor Ross was not dismissed on account of his views on Oriental immigration, nor on account of his opinions on any economic question.

"Second: Professor Ross was dismissed because, in the judgment of the university authorities, he was not the proper man for the place he held. The responsibility for the correctness of this judgment belongs to the university authorities and to them alone.

"Third: No ground exists for any interpretation of his dismissal reflecting on his private character, of which your letter seems to imply a fear.

"Fourth: The judgment that Professor Ross was not the proper man for the place he held is not incompatible with my appreciation of many good qualities he possesses, nor with my wishes or efforts at any time to further his prospects. I have been neither ignorant of his professional shortcomings nor inappreciative of his good qualities. Of such appreciation Professor Ross has himself adduced several expressions from my letters."

One of the stanchest supporters of the course pursued by President Jordan and the university authorities is the New York *Tribune*. It says:

"Suppose that a professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary should see fit to instruct his classes that God is a mere 'stream of tendency'; that there is no assurance of a future life, and that in any case the theory of a divine atonement for human faults is absurd. Would the professor asserting such propositions and urging his pupils to accept them be dismissed, with or without the formality of a forced resignation? . . . Imagine the case of a professor of physiology at Princeton who should endeavor to convince his classes, and through them the world, that Harvey did not make a great discovery, but a gross blunder; that the blood does not circulate, but remains stationary in the body. Would he be secured in the possession of his chair as long as he desired to keep it, or would he be discharged? And if he were discharged, would he be a martyr? Or what would occur if an instructor at Princeton should teach that the so-called law of gravitation is not a law at all, but a false assumption which has been carelessly accepted by a great majority of intelligent persons while natural events were all the while conclusively refuting it? Which would have to go in such a case—the bold teacher or freedom of teaching? Again, would a protest be proper and valid if a surgical instructor and demonstrator should advise his pupils to reject the germ theory, discard disinfectants and antiseptic processes, and occasionally, by way of proving their faith, smear their instruments with gangrenous matter?"

"In the discussion arising out of recent occurrences at Stanford University," concludes *The Tribune*, "some jealous defenders of intellectual liberty have been betrayed into an assertion of views which they do not really hold. Freedom of teaching, truly discerned, is an indispensable condition of educational development. We believe that it is safe everywhere in the United States, tho the attempt to foist a caricature into its place may involve dangerous possibilities."

In rebuttal of this argument *The Evening Post* replies that Mrs. Stanford's defenders place Stanford University in the same

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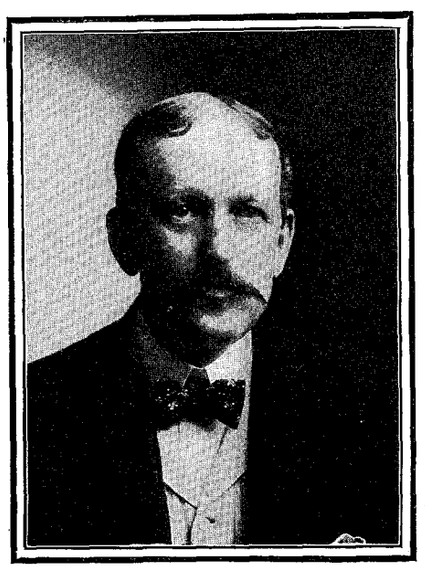
category as denominational or proprietary schools, and that by so doing they "practically admit the whole argument against her management."

MINISTER CONGER'S HOME-COMING.

MOST of the newspapers decline to believe that Minister Conger's reported "leave of absence" from Peking for sixty days is merely a vacation. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Rep.), for example, says that it "is not to be disguised as a voluntary rest from the arduous labors of his position," and that "there can be no question that he has been recalled." The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Rep.) gives the generally accepted explanation of this view as follows:



W. W. ROCKHILL,
Acting American Minister in Peking.

"It has been evident for many months that the suffering and danger to which he, with the members of his family, was exposed during the siege of the legations by the Boxer mobs had rendered him incapable of judging the situation fairly and without prejudice. It remained for a blunt soldier like Chaffee to utter an emphatic protest against the excesses of the invaders. No report of any remonstrance from Conger has reached the outer world. Unless the despatches from Peking have been consistently misleading, his voice has been in accord with those of his diplomatic colleagues in urging that drastic measures of repression should be carried out. This attitude is not inexplicable in a man who has passed through Conger's trying experience. But it unfits him plainly for the task of representing the United States in insisting upon a policy of humanity and justice."

"What he wants," says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "is a protracted period of rest in the bosom of far-off Iowa, and what we want is a clear-headed representative in China, a man who has no resentments to exploit, and who understands the Chinese point of view as well as he does the language and the customs of the country." Such a man, *The Post* thinks, is found in W. W. Rockhill, who is to be acting minister during Mr. Conger's absence. It says:

"Mr. Rockhill knows China. He is familiar with not only the official language, but with many of the dialects and all of the ideas and standards of the Chinese people. He has spent many years in the kingdom, traveling through its remotest parts and acquiring an intimate knowledge of the country and its inhabitants. Moreover, he is a man of high intelligence, of long public service abroad and at home, and of the temperament required for such duty as he will now be called upon to undertake. The proposed arrangement strikes us as one of the very happiest yet conceived by our Government in dealing with its foreign complications."

To quote an opinion on the other side of the case, the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) declares:

"The reports circulated from time to time that the Administration was anxious to rid itself of Minister Conger have never been traced to any reliable source. Immediately after the suppression of the Boxer uprising Mr. Conger was in favor of taking extreme measures with the leaders of that movement, and it was necessary for Secretary Hay to caution him against too much zeal in that direction; but there is no substantial basis for the statements that the Administration desired to 'unburden' itself of Conger. He has made a creditable representative and has presented the position and the demands of the State Department in a manner that in no way detracted from their force and effectiveness. It was through him that Mr. Hay did the diplomatic work that has received so much praise, and so far as anything is known to the contrary he stands well at Washington."

The Iowa papers give credence to a report that Mr. Conger will enter the race for the Iowa governorship, and they predict that, if he does, he is likely to win. The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* (Rep.) says, for example:

"Conger is too big and strong a man for Iowa to turn aside from. His name in public affairs accords most harmoniously with those of Allison, Shaw, Dolliver, and the like. He has many friendships and wide influence, and can command the support of all parts of the State. The First district glories in his record abroad and in his statesmanship on all occasions. As governor of Iowa he would carry the State on in the glorious course that its other great sons have marked out for it and guided it in so far. There is no positive assurance that he can be the nominee if he wants it, but it is unquestionably true that he would make the strongest kind of a candidate in the now troubled gubernatorial campaign in Iowa."

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE passage of the Spooner amendment to the army bill, giving to the President "all military and civil powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands" and "for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion," calls out characteristic comment in the expansionist and anti-expansionist press. The measure is tempered by Senator Hoar's amendment forbidding the sale and leasing of public lands, timber, and mining rights, and providing that the President shall have power to grant franchises only

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—*The Philadelphia North American.*

when they are indispensable, and only for one year after the establishment of civil government.

The New York *Press* (Rep) says:

"It is impossible for Congress to legislate in detail for the

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islands, and would be even after an investigation into their governmental needs by a joint committee. A single power like that of the Taft commission must both construct and erect. A single hand must saw out the timbers for the new structure and set them up. The workman who cuts the garment must fit it. Otherwise the myriad modifications necessary will be impossible of accomplishment. All that Congress can do intelligently in the matter is to grant the powers requisite to the work upon which the Taft commission is already so successfully employed and then pass upon the fruits of the exercise of these powers. . . .

"It transmits no powers to the Executive. It delegates to the Executive a task devolved upon it by the Treaty of Paris which it can not itself perform, but whose performance it can undo if accomplished in a manner at variance with its will. This guaranty of final control is assured by the clause 'until otherwise provided by Congress.' There can be no pretense, therefore, that the resolution grants 'imperial' powers to the President."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), on the anti-expansionist side, declares:

"We have no hesitation in saying that this step, which, of course, the tractable House will indorse, marks the abdication by the American Congress of vast civil powers which the Executive takes up, and will for many years, perhaps permanently, enjoy over 8,000,000 of people on the other side of the earth, provided our flag continues to wave over them. For not in our time, at least, will any American Congress be found capable of intelligently legislating first hand for the distant, alien Philippine archipelago. The very force of circumstances will necessitate the continuance of a special government of more or less absolutist powers by the Executive at Washington.

"And this is imperialism."

REFLECTIONS ON THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

JUDGING from the newspaper comment, the Congress which has just adjourned succeeded in escaping fame and notoriety by about equal margins. It has gratified its friends by the enactment of the gold-standard law, the reorganization of the army, and the reduction of the war taxes; and it has disappointed its enemies by its failure to pass the shipping subsidy bill. It has disappointed its friends by its large appropriations (nearly $1,500,000,000), and has brought down the criticism of its foes by its enactment of a tariff between the United States and Porto Rico, by its failure to legislate against trusts, its failure to provide for a Pacific cable, its refusal to ratify the reciprocity treaties, and by its Philippine and Cuban legislation (discussed in other articles in this department). The congressional reapportionment, the action on the isthmian canal treaty, and its minor acts have also brought out much comment of varying tenor and strenuousness. The Congress was in session 197 days (a shorter session than that of any other Congress for years), and it considered 14,336 bills and 3,000 reports. It passed 345 public and 1,250 private acts (most of the latter being private pension bills), and passed 395 joint resolutions.

The Minneapolis *Times* (Dem.) calls its short session "a session of gabble, obstruction, and confusion," and the Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) agrees that its record "is not one that is calculated to impress the effete legislatures of the old world with the expeditious, businesslike manner in which republics transact the business of the nation." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says on this point:

"The delay of the work of Congress has been almost wholly traceable to the Senate. The House, tho so much larger a body, is not so unwieldy as the Senate, whose latitude of discussion encourages talking against time. Nor is this the sole reason for the slowness of the Senate. The Senate has on more than one occasion, but most notably in the matter of the tax reduction bill, acted as if it regarded itself as a court of revision, with full powers on the work sent up to it by the House. The House under pressure yielded the constitutional question involved, and sent to a conference a bill utterly different in spirit and intention from that it originated; but the close observer of the trend of the relations of the two bodies can not but regard the controversy as put aside rather than settled.

"The Senate by its power of patronage, by its power of confirmation of nominations and of ratifications of treaties, has drawn to itself an influence in the affairs of the country which does not escape occasional bitter comment in the House, but which is little realized by the country at large. If in the not far distant future the curtailment of the powers of the Senate should become the issue of a campaign for constitutional amendment, many Senators now living will have done a great deal to bring such a contest into being."

The New York *Sun* (Rep.) criticizes Congress severely for its extravagance in appropriations; but the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) says:

"Still, large appropriations are not necessarily to be classed as extravagance. If the money be wisely used, and if the returns are commensurate with the outlay, there will be no real cause for complaint. The nation is going ahead with rapid strides. A recent compilation prepared by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, chief of the bureau of statistics, shows that the national wealth has increased more rapidly than have the per capita disbursements. The plain figures may appear disconcerting, when in reality government is more economically conducted than in the days of small allowances. The war in the Philippines and other extraordinary developments entail unusual burdens, but these conditions are only temporary, and retrenchment or largely augmented receipts, or both, must be classed as among the possibilities of the near future."

The influence of the President over Congress is the subject of considerable discussion. "No executive in the history of the country," declares the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "has given a greater exhibition of his influence over Congress than President McKinley," and altho the correspondent makes this assertion in reference to the Cuban and Philippine legislation, other papers consider it true of the entire session. Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"Congress is but as putty in the hands of the President. This is true not only of the Republican majority in Congress, but in a measure true of the Democratic minority. The President's personality may be a weak one, but it is strong enough and clever enough to overshadow and control the legislative branch of the Government. . . . And while Congress is thus made to do the will of the President, the latter compels Congress to assume responsibility for any untoward consequences of the imperial policy. The President drives through a treaty of Philippine annexation, and then, in prosecuting the war of subjugation, unfortunately brought upon himself, he turns about and assumes the character of one forced to execute the laws and the policy of the nation, for which he is in no wise responsible. And now, in breaking the pledge with Cuba through resolutions passed by Congress under the executive influence, should the game proceed unhappily, the President can point to the commands of Congress and plead the character of an unwilling agent set to execute its will. Very clever, at least, is this President McKinley; and masterful beyond all question over the legislative power of the nation."

COTTON-MILLS MOVING SOUTH.

IN a country which produces five sixths of the world's cotton crop, the manufacture of the raw material into cloth must be an industry of the first importance, and the migration of that industry from one part of the country to another will be a movement of great economic and industrial consequence. The beginnings of a migration of the cotton-mills from New England to the Southern States, therefore, continue to attract wide attention. Miss Sarah Scovill Whittelsey (in an interesting supplement to the current issue of *The Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of Philadelphia) notes

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several instances where New England manufacturers have established mills in the South. She says:

"The Massachusetts Mills of Lowell have a plant in Alabama; the Dwight Company of Chicopee has also a branch there; the Lindale Mills in Georgia are owned in Massachusetts; the Sparten Mills, Spartenburg, were originally settled at Newburyport, Mass. Another Massachusetts mill-owner with important cotton interests told me that he was carrying on active negotiations with a view of actually moving a large concern, bag and baggage, to the South. He gave it as his opinion that many other Massachusetts treasurers were investigating in the same field, and that no new cotton-mill would now locate in Massachusetts, or a large mill burned be rebuilt there. It seems the very general opinion among these men, that the life of the cheap-grade cotton-mill of Massachusetts is rapidly ebbing, and that the industry must inevitably confine itself chiefly to the production of high-grade goods."

The Northern manufacturer has the advantage of less cost for shipping and marketing of goods, he pays less for machinery and for interest on borrowed capital, and has the benefit of the invigorating Northern climate and the invigorated, active, and intelligent Northern labor. The South, on the other hand, has cheap fuel, and abundant water power and produces the cotton almost at the mill door. Then, too, it "leads in cost of labor, estimated at from thirty to forty per cent. less than Northern, or at about two cents per pound of goods. It holds also an indefinite advantage in total freedom in hours. Against the Massachusetts mills, limited to a fifty-eight-hour week, the Southerner may run seventy-two hours at will. The lighter taxation in the South, even in many cases amounting to no taxation at all, is another evident advantage." The balance of these two composite forces of advantage results in favor of the Southern manufacturer by at least one fourth of a cent a yard, enough in dull times to make one mill an asset and the other a liability. To quote again:

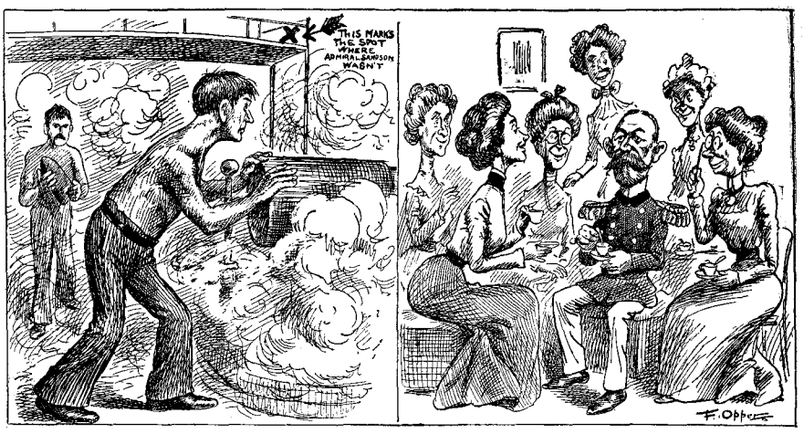
"While the Northern mills complained of overproduction, Southern mills were working day and night to fill their orders. The market continued perfectly good at the lower selling prices. In the South the mills manufactured at such price and with a profit. Cases are adduced in which the Northern mills relied upon their Southern branches to make good their loss. As an example, the Massachusetts Mills of Lowell have such a branch in Georgia. They went there in order to save their trade with China, when they found it impossible to continue the competition from Massachusetts because the Southern mills were underselling them in the New York market. Built in 1895, this mill has been 'unable to keep up with orders' and has 'made a profit from the start.' Mr. Southworth continues: 'We are able to sell, at a profit, goods made in that mill which we could not sell at all if they were produced in Lowell, owing to the difference in cost. Operations in the South have been so successful that we are now considering the increase of our plant there.' The Spartanburg mills tell the same tale. They had languished long at Newburyport, but they have built two new mills out of their Southern profits. The Arkwright Club, reporting upon its investigations concerning this Southern competition, stated its belief in the 'hopelessness' of continuing so one-sided a struggle as that in coarse-grade cottons.

"As yet, Southern mills have not attempted to make the finer grades. There seems no adequate reason why they should not in time, but advantages would at first weigh less strongly on their side. There is, therefore, prospect that the cotton industry of Massachusetts will tend to develop upon these lines. 'It will abandon certain kinds of goods which can not be profitably made; it will extend the output of others and cheapen production by improvements in machinery and processes; the industry in each section will take the form to which it is best adapted.'"

Altho the United States produces five sixths of the world's raw cotton, less than one fifth of the world's cotton spindles are turning in this country. Great Britain has 45,400,000 spindles in operation, the continent of Europe 33,000,000, the United States 18,590,000, and the East Indies 4,800,000. It is interesting to note, in this connection, the failure of a negro labor experiment in the Vesta cotton-mills at Charleston, S. C. The negro operatives were found to be unreliable and irregular in their work, and the mill is to be closed and the machinery moved to another part of the State, where white labor will be employed.

THE SAMPSON-MORGAN INCIDENT.

THE only one injuriously affected by Rear-Admiral Sampson's letter opposing the advancement of warrant officers in the navy seems to be the admiral himself, whose prospect of promotion to the grade of vice-admiral has apparently met shipwreck in the storm of criticism that his letter has brought down upon him. The cause of the admiral's present troubles is to be found in a Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing that upon proper recommendation and examination the President may appoint to the grade of ensign "from among the boatswains, gunners, or warrant machinists, not exceeding six in any one calendar year." This provision, it will be seen, opens the way for enlisted men who have not had the Naval Academy training at Annapolis, to become not only ensigns, but to rise, perhaps, to be captains, commodores, and admirals. In the expectation that this provision would become law, Gunner Charles Morgan, who had served on Admiral Sampson's flagship *New York*, wrote to him asking for the required recommendation. The admiral indorsed the application favorably and forwarded it to the Navy Department, but added:



THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN. THE MAN BEHIND THE TEA-CUP.
—*The New York Journal.*

"It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that the Secretary of the Navy will not find it necessary to take advantage of the authority which I understand is to be granted him to appoint a certain number of warrant officers to the grade of ensigns.

"While it is true that these men are selected from a large class of men of very unusual ability, which distinguishes them as perhaps the professional equals of their officers, as far as their technical education stands, it is also true that they are recruited from a class of men who have not had the social advantages that are a requisite for a commissioned officer.

"It is submitted that in time of peace the navy's function consists, to a certain extent, of representing the country abroad, and it is important that the navy's representatives should be men of at least refinement. While there are perhaps a certain few among the warrant officers who could fulfil this requirement, I am of the opinion that the vast majority of them could not.

"Once they are commissioned they will have the same social

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standing as other officers, and no distinction properly could be made in extending general invitations. The consequences that would arise from their acceptance might not redound to the credit of the navy or the country which the navy represents.

"I do not mean to detract from the sterling worth of the warrant officers of the navy; I merely mean to suggest to the department that, unfortunately for them, they have been deprived of certain natural advantages, and in consequence their proper place is that of leading men among the crew, and not as representatives of the country in the wardroom and steerage."

In some unknown way a Washington reporter secured a copy of this letter, and another illustration of how great a matter a little fire kindleth was soon afforded. Secretary Long, Admiral Dewey, and many other prominent naval and government officials were interviewed, all promptly disclaiming any sympathy with Admiral Sampson's view. Secretary Long pointed out that he drew the amendment in favor of the promotion of warrant officers, and that the naval board, of which Admiral Dewey is the head, approved the amendment with certain unimportant changes. The history of our navy was ransacked to show that Paul Jones, Decatur, Hull, Stewart, Barron, Stockton, Porter, Farragut, Admiral O'Neill, Captain Dyer, who commanded the *Baltimore* in Manila Bay, Admiral Hichborn, and Admiral Melville all lacked the advantages of an education at Annapolis; and the history of the army was found to produce a similar list of commanders who were not educated at West Point.

The great majority of the newspapers, without regard to politics, disagree with the admiral and consider his proposal a bad blunder. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) thinks that "Admiral Sampson has made a blunder of tact and a blunder of fact," and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Rep.) thinks that his contention "scarcely admits of any serious defense." The Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) calls it "the worst exhibition of snobbery that has ever been publicly presented in official life under our Government," and the Chicago *Record* (Ind.) says that his position is "distinctly offensive to American ideas." Indeed, remarks the Chicago *Journal* (Ind.), "our navy will be all the better for the infusion of blood that has not had so many 'social advantages.'" The "tea-cup admiral" is the term the New York *Journal* (Dem.) applies to Admiral Sampson, and the Washington *Times* (Dem.) refers to him as "the Man behind the Horizon," while the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) speaks of him as a "gent." "Sampson Shorn of His Strength" is the more or less pungent caption of the Brooklyn *Eagle's* (Ind.) remarks on the topic. The Washington *Post* (Ind.) says:

"It seems to us that Sampson confutes himself. He seeks to erect a standard of eligibility which would have closed every avenue of opportunity to him when he stood at the threshold of his career. Could he, when he knocked at the gates of the Naval Academy, thirty or more years ago, have claimed 'the social advantages that are a requisite for a commissioned officer'? We understand that he was the son of a gardener and that he himself had been a day laborer, a tiller of the soil. That being the case, has he not in his own person illustrated the possibilities of the American youth? We honor him for having broken through the limitations of his birth and breeding and, along with thousands of others, proved that under our institutions the plebeian may take precedence of the patrician if he have within him the elements of worth. It is late in the day and of very questionable taste for Admiral Sampson to raise this issue."

The New York *Sun* (Rep.), which has devoted many columns since Santiago to brightening the luster of Admiral Sampson's fame, and performing the opposite service for Admiral Schley, comes back at Admiral Sampson's critics with a quotation from John Paul Jones, whom they have paraded with great delight as a redoubtable naval commander who had no special education like that given at Annapolis. In a letter to the marine committee, of which Robert Morris was chairman, Jones wrote:

"It is by no means enough that an officer of the navy should be a capable mariner. He should be as well a gentleman of liberal education, refined manners, punctilious courtesy, and the nicest sense of personal honor.

"The naval officer should be familiar with the principles of international law, and the general practise of admiralty jurisprudence, because such knowledge may often, when cruising at a distance from home, be necessary to protect his flag from insult or his crew from imposition or injury in foreign ports.

"He should also be cognizant with the usages of diplomacy and capable of maintaining, if called upon, a dignified and judicious diplomatic correspondence; because it often happens that sudden emergencies in foreign waters make him the diplomatic as well as the military representative of his country.

"In his intercourse with subordinates he should ever maintain the attitude of the commander.

"His authority when off shore being necessarily absolute, the crew should be as one man impressed that the captain, like the sovereign, can do no wrong.

"But part, and often an important part, of his career must be in port or on duty ashore. Here he must be of affable temper and be master of civilities.

"In old-established navies, like, for example, those of Britain and France, generations are bred and specially educated to the duties and responsibilities of officers. In the land forces generals may and sometimes do rise from the ranks; but I have not yet heard of an admiral coming aft from the forecastle.

"In all my wide acquaintance with the merchant service I can now think of but three competent master mariners who made their first appearance on board ship 'through the hawse-hole,' as the saying is.

"The navy is essentially and necessarily aristocratic. True as may be the political principles for which we are now contending, they can never be practically applied or even admitted on board ship."

The New York *Times* (Ind.) says:

"The papers and politicians that aim at popularity with the unthinking and unintelligent are indulging in frenzied denunciation of the officer who dared to speak of refinement and social graces as necessary qualifications for the holding of naval commissions, while calmer critics admit the general truth of what the admiral said, and object chiefly to his failure to recognize the fact that there are exceptions to every rule and that the innovation he opposes was designed to turn one class of exceptions to good account."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

OUR recent naval heroes seem to be much more adrift on shore than they ever were at sea.—*The Boston Transcript.*

MERELY as a matter of information we should like to know what the laws of Kansas do prohibit, anyway.—*The Detroit Journal.*

MRS. NATION is like some baseball players. She is seen to best advantage when performing on the home diamond.—*The Washington Star.*

"ANARCHY stalks in Mrs. Nation's wake," shouts a Kansas newspaper. If anarchy doesn't look out it will get hurt.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IT is a little late now, perhaps, but has Andrew Carnegie ever noticed how badly off Alexandria, Egypt, is for want of a library?—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MR. HANNA may not be much on sawing wood, but when it comes to greasing the saw he has few equals and no superiors.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

GENERAL SHAFTER has been promoted. General Shafter will be remembered as the army officer that didn't write for the magazines.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MR. CLEVELAND will lecture to the Princeton students on Venezuela. The last time he tackled the subject he lectured England.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

MRS. MEDDERGRASS: "I see by the papers that this here man Carneegy still wants to die poor." Mr. Meddergrass: "Humph! If a man is rich enough he doesn't care whether he dies poor or not."—*The Baltimore American.*

IT is customary for the outgoing President and the incoming President to ride to inauguration together. As Senator Hanna has been selected to ride with President McKinley the question arises: Is Mr. Hanna just ending or just beginning his executive term?—*The Commoner.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

"ELECTRA," AND THE RECENT DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

THE appearance of "Electra," a new drama by the celebrated playwright Perez Galdós, coming as it did close upon the widespread agitation throughout Spain produced by the marriage of Prince Charles of Bourbon to the Princess of Asturias, has been an event of far more than ordinary significance. The play, voicing the suppressed discontent of a large part of the people, has fanned into flame the smouldering elements of anti-Bourbon feeling, and has thus attained a celebrity and popularity beyond the wildest dreams of its author and his friends. It concentrates, so to speak, in a tremendous outburst of passion, the protest of the Spanish people against existing abuses and oppression, typified in the popular belief by the reactionary and clerical leader, the Count of Caserta, father of the bridegroom and formerly one of the Carlist chiefs.

The plot of "Electra" is given in an extensive review by Señor Zeda, the critic of *La Época*, and is in substance as follows:

A young girl loses her mother, who had not led a conventionally correct life. She is cared for and educated by her father, a narrow, old man, and by her aunt, a very pious woman. The father, in his fanatical zeal, wants the poor child to expiate, in a convent, the sins of those who brought her into the world. In this manner the bodies of father, mother, and daughter will rest some day together in the land of the grave and enjoy in common celestial happiness. The daughter, consecrated to God, will be like the Host, offered on the altar of sacrifice, in expiation of the crimes of her parents. Electra is, however, in love with an electrical engineer, a man of liberal, modern thought, wise, good, noble, and generous; the type of the legendary hero, the troubadour, who, with the lapse of time, has laid aside the sword to manipulate the alembic and the retort. Pantoja, the father of Electra, may be considered as the personification of religious fanaticism, the engineer as the emblem of progress, and Electra as the symbol of the young life of Spain. The young girl desires to enjoy life and the legitimate charms it offers; but the history of her mother, the ascetic and mystic ideas of her father, and the practical application of the axiom, "The end justifies the means," employed by Pantoja, compel the poor child to bury herself in the cloister. At length, after a fierce struggle, the progressive principle overcomes the reactionary. In other words, Electra, escaping from the convent, thanks to her mother's advice, who rises from the grave to give it to her, throws herself into the arms of the young engineer.

In "Electra," Señor Zeda continues, the contrast between two worlds which repel each other, between the conventional house of old Spain and the workshop which represents industry—the ideal of modern Spain—brings before us the sociological problem conceived by Galdós. Electra, yearning for the life of the world, of humanity, flees, at the first opportunity, from the gloomy palace, with vistas of mysticism, to the workshop, throbbing with life, and in which the evolution of progress is elaborated.

In this drama there are three stages of ascent before the climax is reached. The procedure employed by Galdós is more in the nature of a novel than a drama. The playwright inclines to analysis, he spends time on side-lights, and is slow in unfolding his plot, all of which fatigues the public, accustomed to authors attacking immediately the core of the subject.

Speaking of the approach to the climax of the play, Señor Zeda says:

"Whatever judgment may be formed concerning the first three acts, in the fourth the soul of the spectator feels as if bathed in light and purity. The dramatic crisis of the situation, the delirious joy of that poor child wounded in her two great loves, that of her mother and her lover, the efforts of the tools of the convent to prevent her escape and bury that young life in sterility, while in the background, in the leafy remote portions of the garden, sounds th[illegible] monotonous chant [illegible] children, all [illegible] that is so be[illegible] that, in seeing it, the heart throbs, tears gush to the eyes, and the cry of admiration rises to the lips. That is art, sublime art. Only a privileged intellect, as great as the greatest of the world, could attain those sacred heights, which men of genius alone tread upon."

Señor Zeda condemns Galdós for marring his play by the irrelevant introduction of scenes and situations bearing on the present political conditions of Spain, and thus needlessly inflaming the passions of the multitude. Some of the characters introduced by Galdós are, according to the critic, monstrosities and wholly false to nature. Thus, Pantoja, the father of Electra, is painted in the darkest colors. It is not out of regard for the spiritual welfare of his innocent daughter that he consigns her to the living tomb of a convent, but to save his own soul from future wrath and destruction; he is a coward, traitor, slanderer, egoist, and misanthrope, the very incarnation of medieval Spain. In striking contrast to him is Maximo, the soul of honor, good, generous, noble, and dignified; the angelic spirit of his country, regenerated, enlightened, and free. These two opposites are mere animated machines, automatons constructed for a preconceived purpose, not two real beings produced by the genius of the dramatist. The two figures recall those groups of Satan and St. Michael frequently to be found in Spanish churches—Satan with all the ugliness the sculptor can bestow upon him, and the angel beautiful, with childlike countenance, plumed helmet, and conquering sword. Señor Zeda continues:

"Unfortunately, men are neither good nor bad angels. So many components entered into the formation of each individual that he can not be represented by the method employed by Galdós. Pantoja is not the true representation of religious fanaticism, which, like Jacobin fanaticism, can be, and usually is, honest. It is a monster on whom Galdós has heaped evil qualities. It is not for the good of his daughter that he wishes her to enter a convent. He knows, or ought to know, because he has preached it, and the Catholic Church preaches it, that marriage is not an obstacle against entering heaven. St. Bridget is on the altars, and, if I am not mistaken, had ten or twelve children. Pantoja wants to sacrifice Electra to redeem himself from his crimes."

The director of the Teatro Español, Señor Balart, has given his impressions of the play in one of the Madrid journals. Like many other critics, he laments the alleged exaggerations of the playwright, feeling that the latter has been animated by other than purely literary aims. *La Época* (January 31) takes a similar view. In reality, it says, "Electra" is only a pretext for adding fuel to popular discontent and for stimulating anti-clerical feeling. But the people have more to fear from an attempt to revise the "ephemeral republic, more grotesque than tragic," of the early seventies, than from a supposed clerical ascendancy; for the Spanish people are above all Catholic, it says, and the legitimate monarchy—by which it means the present monarchy—is the truest custodian of public order and national life.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Silver Jubilee of Henryk Sienkiewicz.—Some new incidents relating to the silver jubilee of Henryk Sienkiewicz, which the Poles have recently celebrated, and to which we have already briefly alluded, are given by a writer in the *Magasin Pittoresque* (January 1 and 15). It will be remembered that upon that occasion the author of "Quo Vadis" was presented with a château and an estate. Says the writer:

"The ceremony took place in Warsaw. Delegates from all the Slav countries took part in the fête, which was a sort of official consecration of the celebrated novelist. The day began with a religious service in the church of St. Croix. When Sienkiewicz entered, all those present arose as tho a hero had come to be

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hall of the *hôtel de ville* for the formal presentation of the deeds of the property. As Sienkiewicz entered, he was received with loud applause, while the ladies from the galleries let fall a shower of flowers upon the hero of the day. The Bishop of the diocese made a short speech, to which Sienkiewicz replied in a few words full of emotion. 'May it always live,' he said, 'this great heart of the Polish nation, which beats so warmly and recompenses a man in such manner for his persevering work.'

"This imposing manifestation was in fact of a national character and was addressed to the national spirit. The jubilee was the silver wedding of Sienkiewicz to the heart of his country. In fact the author of 'With Sword and Fire,' 'The Deluge,' and of 'Pan Michael' revives again the heroic days of Poland in a series of superb masterpieces written in the most dispassionate spirit, exposing at the same time the qualities and defects of his countrymen, and causing the Poles of to-day to understand why it is that their unhappy country has witnessed so many sad and disastrous events. He exalts the hearts of his countrymen, and, above all, he gives voice to the sentiment of patriotism in a country which from a political point of view no longer exists except as it continues to live through literature and art."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FRENCH NOVEL OF TO-DAY.

NO one can examine the field of current French literature, observes Mr. Edmund Gosse, without perceiving that the novel is passing through a period which must prove highly perilous to its future. It is at once a period of transition and of experiment. "The school of realism or naturalism," he writes, "which was founded upon the practise of Balzac in direct opposition to the practises of George Sand and of Dumas *père*, achieved about twenty years ago, are of those violent victories which are more dangerous to a cause than defeat itself." In 1880, M. Zola published his volume of polemical criticism, "Le Roman Expérimental," that "plausible, audacious, magnificently casuistical plea, not merely for the acceptance of the realistic method, but for the exclusion of every other method from the processes of fiction." Its tremendous effect is well known. For many years Zola and the naturalists had things all their own way in France, and won many of the chief writers of other countries. But even tho, later, the naturalistic formula began to be discredited, and a whole group of disciples announced their defection, the old forms of fiction, represented by Cherbuliez and Octave Feuillet, had lost their savor. At present, says Mr. Gosse, there is a certain depression in French literature. Paul Bourget is perhaps the writer who has escaped least battered from the naturalistic fray, and he is becoming less and less a novelist and more a writer of *nouvelles* or short stories. He, like a large school of French writers of the day, has turned from his former themes to the analysis of life, and "is more than ever isolated in his exquisite attenuation of the enigmas of the human heart." Mr. Gosse continues (in *The Contemporary Review*, February):

"Elsewhere, in the French fiction with which the century is closing, we see little but experiment, and that experiment largely takes the form of *pastiche*. One thing has certainly been learned by the brief tyranny of realism, namely, that the mere exterior phenomena of experience, briefly observed, do not exhaust the significance of life. It is not to be denied that a worthy intellectual effort, a desire to make thought take its place again in esthetic literature, marks the tentatives, often very unsatisfactory in themselves and unrelated to one another, which are produced by the younger novelists in France. The books address, it must never be forgotten, an audience far more cultivated, far less hidebound in its prejudices, than does the output of the popular English novelist. It is difficult to conceive of a British Huysmans translating, with the utmost disregard for plot, the voluptuous languors of religion; it is even more difficult to conceive of a British Maurice Barrés engaged, in the form of fiction, in the glorification of a theory of individualism. It is proper that we reads, with zeal and curiosity, these attempts to deal with spiritual problems in the form of fiction. But it is surely not unfair to ask whether the experiment so courageously attempted is perfectly successful?"

Among the most interesting of the younger French writers, says Mr. Gosse, is M. René Bazin, an author who is apparently destined to take a prominent place in French literature:

"Little seems to have been told about the very quiet career of M. René Bazin, who is evidently an enemy to self-advertisement. Of his purely literary career all that is known appears to be that in 1886 he published a romance, 'Ma Tante Giron,' to which I shall presently return, which fell almost unnoticed from the press. It found its way, however, to one highly appropriate reader, M. Ludovic Halévy, to whom its author was entirely unknown. M. Halévy was so much struck with the cleanliness and the freshness of this new writer that he recommended the editor of the *Journal des Débats* to secure him as a contributor. To the amazement of M. Bazin, he was invited, by a total stranger, to join the staff of the *Débats*. He did so, fourteen years ago, and for that newspaper he has written almost exclusively ever since, and there his successive novels and books of travel have first appeared."

Of M. Bazin's latest and most successful book, Mr. Gosse writes:

"When 'La Terre qui Meurt' ['The Dying Land'] was published in 1899, there were not a few critics who said that here at last was a really great novel. . . . He takes, in 'La Terre qui Meurt,' the agricultural class, and shows how the towns, with their offices, cafés, railway-stations, and shops, are tempting it away from the farms, and how, under the pressure of imported produce, the land itself, the ancient, free prerogative of France, the inalienable and faithful soil, is dying of a slow disease. To illustrate this theme, M. Bazin takes the history of a farm in the Vendée."

"MICHAEL KRAMER," HAUPTMANN'S LATEST DRAMA.

WHEN, several years ago, Gerhart Hauptmann turned from the uncompromising realism of his earlier works, and in "Hannele," and still more in "The Sunken Bell," revealed a rare strain of poetic idealism, it was widely believed that the leading playwright of Germany had permanently forsaken the school of the realists. Within a year or so, however, in his "Fuhrmann Henschel," he evinced an inclination to return to his former manner. His latest play, "Michael Kramer," is accepted as unmistakably of a piece with his earlier revolutionary and realistic dramas, "Before Sunrise," and "The Weavers." It is a delineation—and in a certain sense an arraignment—of present-day capitalistic society; a picture of atrocious vulgarity, foulness, and vice, such as Hauptmann conceives a large part of German society to be.

Dr. Kuno Francke, professor of German literature in Harvard University, writes as follows (in the New York *Evening Post*, February 23) of the play and its plot:

"One might say, there is no action at all; there is only a situation, a calamitous family situation. The father, old Kramer himself, is a painter, a man of ardent convictions, but apparently mediocre talent. His convictions have been inherited by his daughter, who, however, is a singularly ungraceful person. His talents have been transmitted to his son, who, however, is a moral wretch. Add to this that Kramer has no inner relation whatever with his wife, a hopelessly humdrum and unintelligent person—and the necessary ingredients for family misery are at hand. The father, with stubborn tenacity, devotes himself to his art—so much so that he lives almost exclusively in his studio, apart from the family; the son, with equal consistency, wastes his vitality by lounging about in doubtful resorts, and his brain substance in intercourse with waitresses and chorus girls. The mother limits her activity to taking the son's part whenever the father's indignation at his conduct becomes particularly violent. The daught[illegible]rden of the whole family. The end,

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of course, is the son's suicide, borne by the father with the exaltation of a man brought face to face with eternity.

"No one would deny, I suppose, that a theme like this might form a proper subject for dramatic art. A number of conflicts arising from it may be imagined which would be genuinely tragic. . . . It would be preposterous to assume for a moment that a master like Hauptmann should not have thought of these various conflicts. Indeed, he has indicated traces of them himself throughout his drama; but he has only indicated them. With full deliberation, he pushes all these tragic conflicts into the background, and concentrates our attention upon the unqualifiedly painful, the loathsome spectacle of the moral wretchedness into which the son has at length sunk. In reading these scenes we feel as tho we were observing a case of progressive paralysis of the brain. Hardly a symptom of this most hideous of mental diseases are we spared. All the profane language, all the sexual excitement, all the vile hallucinations characteristic of this wretched state, are brought before us; and, in addition to this, there is forced upon us with awful distinctness a sight of those unspeakably vulgar surroundings, the bawling and carousing restaurant-life of 'respectable' society, in which this particular victim of modern city profligacy has lost his soul. In all this there is no false touch, there is no exaggeration, there is nothing but truth to life; there is consequently, technically speaking, perfect art. But I must confess, if this is art, I, for one, prefer a life in the desert, where there is no art, but plenty of air and plenty of sky."

Is this, then, really the life led by the typical German of to-day? asks Professor Franke:

"These unhappy and unintelligent marriages, these capricious and masterful parents, these rebellious and disloyal children, these swaggering men and these graceless women, this stupidly arrogant cavalierdom, this petty and self-seeking bureaucracy, this universal indecency, lust, and debauchery—that is Germany, that is what we were fond of calling the land of idealism, the land of intellectual aristocracy, the land of pure and loving family life? If it is, we can only pray that the sins of the present generation may not be visited upon our children and our children's children; for if they were, the future could bring nothing but national disintegration and degeneracy. However this may be, we can not but deplore the fact that a genius like Hauptmann's should have been condemned to live in surroundings which have imparted even to his noblest creations a fatal germ of morbidness and gloom. . . . Hauptmann's art seems to me like a wondrous flower, blossoming in lonely beauty upon a hideous, pestilential pool. Would not this flower blossom all the more beautifully if it were transplanted to a healthy soil? Would not, in other words, the poet Hauptmann appeal all the more strongly to our esthetic instinct if, instead of the abnormal and the diseased, he offered us types of the universally and harmoniously human?"

Another severe criticism of the play appears in the Berlin *Gegenwart*, which likes Hauptmann as a realist and painter of every-day life, with all its prosaic details, but which considers his efforts at poetic tragedy and subtle psychological analysis vain and painful. It recognizes a powerful dramatic germ in the play, and a well-conceived contrast in the two leading characters; but in the development and elaboration of the design it finds little to praise. The construction is defective; too many colorless minor characters appear and disappear, having nothing to do with the plot apart from telling each other and the spectators what they think about Kramer and his son; there is endless talk; and even the noble and poetic passages sound strange and out of place. Hauptmann's reconciliation with death, the critic says, does him honor, and his philosophy would have made fascinating material for a melancholy reflective lyrical volume, but in a drama it is inappropriate. The audience is not moved, but in the end bored. It comes to see a section taken from life as seen by Hauptmann, not to hear a solemn and awe-inspired disquisition on death. The critic confesses that he is not sure whether Hauptmann will ever surpass his best work of the period preceding the production of his last three plays.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEXT STAGE IN MUSICAL EVOLUTION.

IN forecasting the character and direction of the "music of the future," leading critics and conductors admit that the persistent influence of Wagner will for some time prevent the development of a new form or tendency, but take for granted that some change is highly probable. Wagner's triumph all along the line has lasted since the late seventies, and the world is believed to be ready for another great stride in advance. But what elements will the new school bring to the art of musical expression? Mr. Emil Paur, the eminent New York conductor, believes that the Russian composers will hold the stage in the early years of this century, displacing the Germans just as the latter had displaced the Italians. But the Russian writers on music do not seem to have formed similar expectations. They claim power and originality and expressiveness for their composers, but nothing is said about the prospects of a new world-school being started by them. In point of fact, one of the best-equipped critics, M. Ivanov, in reviewing the musical progress of the nineteenth century and comparing it with the history of music in the preceding century, formulates a theory of "cyclical" change and predicts a reversion to simplicity, "pure music" and melody. He begins by thus describing the past century's predominant note in opera:

"It may be affirmed that the fundamental idea in the musical art of the nineteenth century was *realism*, or, more correctly, 'veritism,' the aim to be truthful and sincere in sound. From Weber, the follower and successor of Mozart and Beethoven, through Meyerbeer, Wagner, Glinka, Rubinstein, etc., we hear constantly the appeal to 'truth' in music. Of course, each had a somewhat distinct conception of truth, dependent upon his individual artistic nature; but the demand for it was all-important. Wagner and his adherents censured Meyerbeer for alleged concessions to the mob, but the latter's greater works, in their time, in the thirties, fully expressed that truth which the most intelligent section of European society was capable of receiving."

"Les Huguenots" and other historico-social operas enjoyed a universal and genuine success because of their true dramatic situations, their significance, and relative depth. They were original, progressive for their time; but Meyerbeer degenerated under Parisian influences and lapsed from truth. The scepter then passed to Wagner, who once more raised the standard "veritism" and sincerity. But already there are critics even in Germany who charge him with inconsistencies, with compromise, and who believe that the principle of truth demands less "romanticism" and lyricism than Wagner put into his music dramas. In Russia certain veritists who out-Wagnered Wagner appeared, but they had a brief vogue and are already forgotten. M. Ivanov continues:

"Side by side with the school of veritism and the music drama throughout the whole century there has existed another school which has cared very little for truth and put external beauty above all else. This school, Italian, had at the beginning of the century Rossini for its chief exponent or exemplar. So powerful and numerous was it at one time that its supremacy seemed assured. But it has not held its own, and its last giant, Verdi, deserted its principles and late in life wrote operas radically different from his earlier ones. Now the Italian composers have wholly walked over into the opposite camp of the veritists and, for the sake of truth, are ready to perpetrate all sorts of folly."

This struggle was not the first of its kind in the history of music. It had its exact counterpart in the struggle in the eighteenth century between the realists and the romanticists or worshipers of beauty. Gluck, when fifty-four years of age, assumed the rôle of reformer and declared war on the Italian school of melodious and tuneful opera. At the head of the latter was Piccini, and he had many gifted followers and coworkers who wrote melody for melody's sake. The battle between these two leaders raged especially in Paris. Philosophical, religious, and

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political disputes were forgotten in the salons and in cultivated circles. People asked each other: "Are you a Gluckist or a Piccinist?" After a long conflict, the Gluck school triumphed, but not until such masters as Mozart and Beethoven had appeared and combined the Gluck principle with the plastic beauty of Italian melody. And yet this triumph did not prevent the resurrection and prosperity and wide influence of the Italian school in the nineteenth century. What do these facts teach us? Ivanov writes:

"We have a right to think that in the near future a reaction will occur in music toward greater simplicity in operatic forms and the means of musical expression generally, and this in spite of the universal supremacy of Wagner. Notwithstanding Richard Strauss and his neo-Wagner school, we already observe symptoms of a new tendency in the direction indicated. In Russia there are composers who decline to adapt Wagnerian forms and regard them as unsuitable to musical art. In this departure from the recognized embodiment of 'truth' there will, however, be no violation of the higher truth to which all aspire. Truth is one, but the forms of expressing it may differ from one another. The natural, simple expression of a healthy, real sentiment can not fail to prevail over other and more complex musical manifestations of the human soul."

Instead, therefore, of looking forward to greater complexity, splendor, and massive effects, the new school may teach us to look for truth and sincerity and significance in simpler forms and expressive melodies. And the new school may find its first exponents in circles where Wagner is most worshiped, and without disloyalty to his basic principles. Music simply obeys a law of change, of cyclical development, an apparent reaction following each great advance.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

REPORTS from leading bookdealers and librarians in the chief cities of the United States give the two following composite lists, representing the most widely read books of the past month (we quote from the last monthly statement—March—in *The World's Work*):

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
2. Eleanor—Ward.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
4. In the Palace of the King—Crawford.
5. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington.
6. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
7. Napoleon, the Last Phase—Rosebery.
8. Master Christian—Corelli.
9. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
10. Literary Friends and Acquaintance—Howells.
11. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
12. The Mantle of Elijah—Zangwill.
13. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
14. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
15. An Englishwoman's Love Letters—Anon.
16. More Fables in Slang—Ade.
17. Elizabeth and her German Garden—Anon.
18. The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock—Page.
19. Bob, Son of Battle—Ollivant.
20. Crittendon—Fox.
21. L'Aiglon, par Rostand.
22. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
23. Home Folks—Riley.
24. Wanted, a Matchmaker—Ford.
25. The Lane that Had no Turning—Parker.
26. The Solitary Summer—Anon.
27. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
28. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.
29. Herod—Phillips.
30. The Reign of Law—Allen.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
2. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
3. Eleanor—Ward.
4. In the Palace of a King—Crawford.
5. Master Christian—Corelli.
6. Elizabeth and her German Garden—Anon.
7. The Reign of Law—Allen.
8. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
9. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
10. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
11. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
12. The Gentleman from Indiana—Tarkington.
13. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.
14. Unleavened Bread—Grant.
15. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
16. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
17. To Have and to Hold—Johnston.
18. Quisanté—Hawkins.
19. Sky Pilot—Connor.
20. A Woman Tenderfoot—Mrs. Seton-Thompson.
21. The Maid of Maiden Lane—Barr.
22. Wanted, a Matchmaker—Ford.
23. Janice Meredith—Ford.
24. David Harum—Wescott.
25. Richard Carvel—Churchill.
26. Prisoners of Hope—Johnston.
27. Stage-coach and Tavern Days—Earle.
28. Fisherman's Luck—Van Dyke.
29. The Solitary Summer—Anon.
30. From India to the Planet Mars—Flournoy.

Upon these lists *The World's Work* makes the following comment:

"Sixteen books are mentioned in both lists. Six of these, 'Eben Holden,' 'Alice of Old Vincennes,' 'Eleanor,' 'In the Palace of the King,' 'Master Christian,' and 'The Cardinal's Snuff-Box,' are among the first twelve in both lists. The four first named are the leading four books in both sets of reports—a remarkable coincidence. These are undoubtedly the most popular books of the month. And 'Eben Holden,' which last month led the dealers' list and was second in rank in the librarians' list, is *the* popular book, for in each list it is greatly in advance of any other book. There are seven volumes, not fiction, in the librarians' list, and eleven in the dealers' list. . . . . .

"In connection with the talk about the commercial value of the dramatized novel, it is interesting to notice that of the nineteen books of fiction in the dealers' list only two are on the stage, 'In the Palace of the King' and 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' and of the twenty-three in the librarians' list only six, 'In the Palace of the King,' 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' 'Unleavened Bread,' 'Janice Meredith,' 'David Harum,' and 'Richard Carvel.'"

Subjoined is a list (from the New York *Bookman*, March) of the most popular books in England:

The Master Christian—Marie Corelli.
Rue with a Difference—Rosa N. Carey.
In the Palace of the King—F. M. Crawford.
An Englishwoman's Love-Letters.
Richard Yea-and-Nay—Maurice Hewlett.
Isle of Unrest—H. S. Merriman.
Emma Marshall—Beatrice Marshall.
Irene Petrie—Mrs. Carus Wilson.
Eleanor—Mrs H. Ward.
Herod—Stephen Phillips.

NOTES.

THE success of the late Maurice Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes" has resulted in its being dramatized. When it is presented, Virginia Harned (Mrs. E. H. Sothern) will appear in the title-rôle.

The Courrier des États-Unis (New York) relates a little incident showing Verdi's wit. When Victor Emmanuel, King of Piedmont, became king of all Italy, the composer sent the monarch his card, but with periods after each of the letters, thus: V. E. R. D. I. The quick-witted King at once saw the point and replied: "V. E. R. D. I.—Victor-Emmanuel, Roi d'Italie,—presents his thanks and compliments to Verdi, the great composer."

THE late Queen of England was one of the few people living in this decade who could remember Scott. The author of Waverley saw the little Princess Victoria when he was on a visit to her mother, the Duchess of Kent, four years before his death. The Manchester *Guardian* quotes this passage from his diary in Lockhart's "Life of Scott":

"May 19, 1828.—Dined by command with the Duchess of Kent. I was very kindly recognized by Prince Leopold, and presented to the little Princess Victoria—I hope they will change her name—the heir-apparent to the crown, as things now stand. How strange that so large and fine a family as that of his late Majesty should have died off, or decayed into old age, with so few descendants. Prince George of Cumberland is, they say, a fine boy about nine years old—a bit of a Pickle. This little lady is educating with much care, and watched so closely that no busy maid has a moment to whisper, 'You are heir to England.' I suspect if we could dissect the little heart we should find that some pigeon or other bird of the air had carried the matter. She is fair, like the royal family—the Duchess herself very pleasing and affable in her manners."

Lockhart prudently withheld the additional remark that Prince George "swears and romps like a brat that has been bred in a barrack-yard," and that the Princess Victoria "does not look as if she would be pretty."

ARCHEOLOGY and literature appear to be somewhat at variance—as they often are—in the poem of "Hiawatha." We lately gave an account of the Ojibway legends upon which "Hiawatha" was founded (THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 9). In the latest book on the Amerinds or American Indians, entitled "The North Americans of Yesterday," the author, Mr. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, says: "Longfellow's rendering of 'Hiawatha' is admired the world over. This is good literature, but it is not good ethnology, because in it an Iroquois hero-god is placed in a seating of Algonquin legends. But this was not Longfellow's mistake, but Schoolcraft's, on whose work Longfellow based his poem. Jeremiah Curtin [in 'Creation Myths of Primitive America'] says: 'Schoolcraft, with his amazing propensity to make mistakes, with his remarkable genius for missing the truth and confusing everything with which he came in contact, gave the name "Hiawatha" to his patchwork. . . . In the face of all this, Schoolcraft makes Hiawatha, who is peculiarly Iroquois, the leading personage in his Algonquin conglomerate; Hiawatha being an Iroquois character of central New York—he is connected particularly with the region about Schenectady—while the actions to which Schoolcraft relates him pertain to Algonquin Chippewas near Lake Superior. It is as if Europeans at some future age were to have placed before them a great epic narrative of French heroic adventure in which Prince Bismarck would appear as the chief and central Gallic figure in the glory and triumph of France.'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LONG-DISTANCE POWER-TRANSMISSION—A NEW METHOD.

A NEW method of transmitting power to a distance has been patented in Italy and other countries by Albert Bagnulo. According to its inventor, this new system insures the greatest possible security with great economy of energy. It is based on the principles of the transmission of pressure in liquids and gases, but differs from the ordinary methods of hydraulic and pneumatic transmission, as will be seen from the following description translated from an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, February 9) by Dr. Albert Battandier. Says this author:

"Take a pipe filled with water and branching at one end into several smaller ones, each furnished with a piston. If, at the opening of the large pipe, we exert a given pressure, this must necessarily be transmitted through the whole conduit, and the small pistons that have been placed in the branches will be displaced by an amount [inversely] proportional to the ratio of their total surface to that of the moving piston. The principle, as we see, is very simple; the application of it is still more so.

"The piston must be able to move both backward and forward, by the action of a motor of any kind whatever, thus imparting the same oscillatory motion to the water in the pipes. The pistons at the ends of these pipes receive successive impulses, and hence oscillate in their turn. . . . Water being practically incompressible, it is certain that the pressure will be transmitted without heating, that is to say, without loss of mechanical energy by transformation into heat; and as, according to the inventor, this transmitter enables the realization of ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the initial energy, it follows that it would be an equal distributor of power. It should be added that the machinery would be absolutely silent, that all the mechanism would be out of sight, and that, provided the ratio of surface of the motor and receiving pistons had been well adjusted, their operation would be smooth, very sensitive, and absolutely without danger to the operator."

The inventor regards his system as preferable even to electricity, for the latter is more expensive and requires a dynamo at each end, while in this new method a piston is all that is wanted.

Monsignor Pietro Maffi, in his periodical the *Rivista di Fisica*, gives a description of the inventor's system, with a schematic plan of the proposed mechanism. The most important of his observations, according to M. Battandier, is this: "Altho we are certain that hydrostatic pressures are transmitted instantaneously, we can not admit that the same is true of pressures that are transmitted by movements of the liquid." On this M. Battandier remarks as follows:

"It is clear, in fact, that a liquid particle must take a certain amount of time to move from one point to another. But, besides this . . . it may be said that the author has neglected an important cause of loss, that is, the friction of the liquid in the tube. Since the liquid must be in motion, it is evident that there will be such friction, and this will be more energetic as the diameter of the tube is less. It follows that the results hoped for by the inventor will be far from realized in practise, especially if the operating-machines are at any considerable distance from the motor, and if the force to be transmitted is small; for then the friction of the liquid in the tubes will take it up. Regarding inventions of this kind, it is best to be skeptical, and to be somewhat cautious in drawing conclusions from the unsupported assertions of the inventor. We have on paper a host of brilliant ideas and ingenious devices that burst like a soap-bubble when we attempt to put them into practise. We have only to look into our own memories and we shall recollect how many splendid processes we have devised—which, happily, we have never ventured to put into execution. If we had, we should have lost our time, our trouble, and our money.

"Still, I hope that M. Albert Bagnulo will put his plans into practise, for I should like nothing better than to see my fears dissipated, and to witness the transmission of ninety-five per cent. of his power, as claimed by the inventor."

Most engineers will probably agree with Dr. Battandier in pronouncing M. Bagnulo's plan impracticable; any scheme of power transmission that involves the mechanical oscillation of a long column of water looks dubious, even aside from the objections brought up by the critic. Still, as a novelty which has been described by a reputable scientific journal, it is worth this word of notice.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MAGNETIC PHONOGRAPH.

THE form of magnetic phonograph invented by Poulsen and called by him the telegraphone has now been exhibited in this country, and, according to *The Electrical Review*, scientific men are greatly surprised by it and pleased with it. As readers of these columns will remember, the record, instead of being impressed mechanically on a cylinder covered with some plastic substance, is made by varying the magnetic state of a steel ribbon. The device thus differs from the ordinary graphophone somewhat as the modern telephone does from the old mechanical "lovers' telegraph." Says the paper already mentioned (February 16):

"Electrical engineers have very nearly outgrown the ability to be astonished. We have dealt so long with apparatus and methods that seem to perform the impossible that it is only once in a while we can feel the thrill of real enthusiasm and surprise. To those who have had the privilege of seeing the remarkable performance of the telegraphone, described in *The Electrical Review* February 2, there comes back some of the old wonder that a few of us remember when first we heard the telephone or phonograph. The thing is so amazingly simple, and its performance is so astonishingly perfect, that one feels the natural wonder why it has not been done before and long ago. This instrument is one of a class that occasionally makes its appearance in the face of the belief of most people competent to know about it that it will not work. Doubtless if we had no telephones we would say on inspecting a drawing of the original Bell magneto-apparatus that, while there was a bare theoretical possibility that such a contrivance would transmit sound, yet it was perfectly evident that it could not do so in practise. Indeed, this feeling was shared by the public, engineers, Patent Office officials, and nearly every one else who had to do with the telephone in its early history—until they heard it talk. It was much the same with Herr Poulsen's invention. Nobody would believe that magnetic strains of a permanent and reproducible character would be set up in a steel wire by the delicate magnetic titillations of the little apparatus employed. Indeed, it is stated that when patents were applied for on this machine they were refused on the ground that such an instrument was absolutely inoperative. Still, it works; and it works very much better and more distinctly than any form of mechanical phonograph we have had the pleasure of seeing. What its future usefulness will be is a matter which the future alone can determine, but it is certainly most interesting and so ingenious and beautiful in principle that it deserves more than passing notice."

The Strength of Women and Men.—A comparison was recently made by *The World* (New York) between tests of strength at Vassar College and men's college records. The result indicates that the athletic feats of the college woman equal those of boys of fourteen or fifteen, and are far below those of college men or even of high-school boys. The young women run fifty per cent. more slowly than men; they jump sixty-two per cent. as far—the average of three events in each case—and they throw a baseball only forty-five per cent. as far. Commenting on these figures, *The World* says editorially (February 14):

"These figures are from a single woman's college, as against the men's records for all colleges. The latter are the supreme achievement of years of selection and training and of inherited traditions of 'form.' Where women have been trained for acrobats as carefully as men, much less allowance need be made for

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sex. Professional women gymnasts are little less efficient than men in skill and agility, and sometimes even in strength. The softness of their muscles is favorable to rapid and dexterous motion. Some trainers have even held that there is practically no difference in possible muscular ability between men and women of the same size, but that women are subjectively less athletic; that they are not so much the weaker as the gentler sex. They make good scores at tennis and golf, and their long-distance achievements on the bicycle have shown them possessed of marvelous endurance. As might have been predicted from the results of athletic observation elsewhere, the champion athletes in girls' colleges are as a rule above the average of their mates in personal appearance, classroom rank, and campus popularity. Health, beauty, and intellect go together."

THE THOUSANDTH PART OF A SECOND.

IN a lecture recently delivered before the Urania Club in Berlin, and summarized in the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, Dr. Spiess made the thousandth part of a second his theme. Such a fraction of a second is hardly perceptible by the human senses, and yet in physics and mechanics there are occurrences that can be measured only by a very much smaller interval. The human eye needs time to get ready for vision, and a flash of magnesium passes before the pupil is able to contract itself. Far more quickly does the gleam of the electric spark pass; it lasts perhaps the one hundred thousandth part of a second. A white line on a black disk that is turning with the greatest rapidity can not be seen while a flash of magnesium lasts, but can be seen easily enough under the electric gleam. Electricity has also made it possible for us to measure the speed of flying projectiles. The doctor explained the various apparatuses that are used to measure small intervals of time, such as the millisecond watch of Engineer Lipp. This watch is also used to indicate "exact time," which, as is well known, is of great importance to the astronomer when he desires to state precisely the moment of the transit of a star. The lecturer showed by illustration how much time is required for response to an excitation of the sense of hearing. The human nervous system works somewhat methodically, but still with great quickness. What happens from the time when a sound is heard to the time when perception of the sound indicates itself through physical movement, is very complicated. The sound-waves (produced in the professor's illustration by a blow which, by means of an electric current, set the index of the millisecond watch in motion) must first put in motion the tympanum (and thereby the whole mechanism of the organ of hearing and its adjuncts) before sound can act on the nerves of hearing; this sound leads aural sensibility to the brain, where it is changed into an incitation to movement, which is communicated by current to the muscles of the fingers. These must contract themselves before they can close a contact that stops the index of the millisecond watch. And yet all this has taken place in a few hundredths of a second, and can take place in exceptionally fine natures in the thousandth part of a second. Incidentally the demonstrator made use of the chronoscope in the measurement of wonderfully short intervals. He measured, for instance, with the Boulengé apparatus the velocity of a bullet. A long and short bar of iron respectively hang from an electromagnet; the bullet interrupts the current at the mouth of the rifle and at the goal, the electromagnets lose their strength and let the bars fall; a knife indents the longer bar and thus shows, in accordance with the law of gravity, how much later the longer one fell than the shorter one. In this demonstration the bullet acquired an initial velocity of 225 meters a second. Such tests must, of course, have great importance in ballistics. By means of the Pouillet mirror apparatus the lecturer even succeeded in measuring the velocity of the projectile while it was still in the barrel of the rifle.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Change of Weight in Chemical Reaction.—We have been taught that the corner-stone of modern chemistry is the principle that the weight of substances entering into chemical combination remains the same; yet recent investigation throws some doubt on this. According to a note in *Science* (February 22), however, it is not believed that the theory of the indestructibility of matter will suffer. If the weight of a chemical compound differs from the sum of the weights of its constituents, this is due, doubtless, to some relation between gravity and chemical attraction, and not to any change in the mass of the substances involved. To quote the note already referred to:

"Experiments by Heydweiller similar to those of Landolt seem to show that a slight change of total weight accompanies some chemical reactions. These experiments have been interpreted by some reviewers as throwing doubt upon the axiom of the conservation of matter. This axiom is not, however, incompatible with variation of total weight in chemical or even in physical changes. If it should be found, for example, that the weight of a given amount of lead and of a given amount of oxygen varied with physical and chemical conditions, a *standard state* of lead and a *standard state* of oxygen would have to be adopted in which state these substances would always have to be weighed, and the principle of the conservation of matter would have to be stated thus: Given so much lead and so much oxygen, measured by weighing under standard conditions, then, whatever changes these substances undergo, the amount of each is found to be unchanged if both are brought back to standard conditions and weighed. Variation of weight with physical and chemical conditions would, no doubt, throw light upon the nature of gravitation; but if such a variation becomes established it will have but little disturbing influence upon the notion of the indestructibility of matter. In the light of Professor Fessenden's electrical theory of gravitation, it would seem that the change of state most likely to produce a change of weight would be the dissolving of an electrolytic salt in water. For, assuming electrolytic dissociation to be a separating of positively and negatively charged atoms of *ions*, the region throughout which the electric force of the atom is exerted would be greatly extended by the dissociation."

SCIENCE AND THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

THE recent dismissal from Leland Stanford and other universities of professors because their teaching was not in accord with the policy of the institution in which they taught, or of its supporters (see LITERARY DIGEST, January 26), has been the cause of considerable discussion which has not yet subsided. In *Science* (February 22), F. W. Clarke treats the question from a scientific standpoint. He says:

"That a university professor should be free to teach his honest convictions would seem at first sight to be a most reasonable proposition. But the rights of the teacher are not absolute; they are limited by the rights of the pupils and the rights of the institution in which he is employed. The institution must protect its own dignity and reputation; the student is entitled to protection against obvious error and against the wastage of his time; and to these rights the rights of the professor are subordinate.

"Suppose, for example, that a professor of mechanics should spend his time in teaching his class the possibility of perpetual motion. Or that the professor of mathematics should try to demonstrate in the class-room the squaring of the circle. Or that the professor of astronomy should denounce the heliocentric theory of the solar system and adopt the medieval teachings of Cosmas Indicopleustes. His right to freedom of teaching would avail him little, and he would be promptly invited to resign his position. The right of the professor to teach is conditioned by the right of the pupil to learn, and the latter right is entitled to first consideration. The teacher has no right to teach nonsense nor to waste the time of his students over his own personal vagaries. Irresponsible freedom of speech or of teaching is plainly inadmissible; a point which certain sentimentalists have failed to see."

Mr. Clarke admits that in the controversies under discussion the question has not been one of mathematical truth and error, but of some subject still under discussion and unsettled. He says:

"In sociology and economics we find the chief difficulties, and here the rights of the professor are not quite so clear. Still, the responsibility on his part remains, and it can not be honestly

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evaded. If a professor of sociology, speaking in his class-room, should denounce the present institution of marriage and advocate either polygamy or free love, his honesty of purpose, his right to teach his views, would not protect him from dismissal. This is an extreme case, a case not likely to arise, but it serves to illustrate the principles at issue. All the rights of the professor are governed by reasonable limitations.

"Unfortunately, at the present time, the leading economic and social questions are partly political in their nature. Their public discussion is almost wholly partizan, rarely scientific, and violent passions are easily aroused. The tariff, the coinage, the question of the so-called trusts are all alive in the public mind, and the professor of economics therefore stands on very precarious ground. What are his rights and his duties now? They are still limited, and his responsibilities are greater than ever."

In short, Mr. Clarke maintains, the teacher should put his personal bias under strict control the moment he enters his lecture-room. He should cease to be an advocate and become a judge. He must be fair, judicial, tactful, and dignified; and failure seriously limits his usefulness. He may believe in free trade, but he should give the evidence and arguments upon both sides of the question. If he neglects to do this, he defrauds the students of their rights and is a failure as a scientific teacher.

DECAY OF SCIENTIFIC LECTURING.

THE art of popular scientific exposition is not what it was in the days of Tyndall and Huxley—so, at least, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (February 23). The result is, he says, "the absurd spectacle of a man who knows something addressing a number of people who want to be instructed, and yet not being able to make himself intelligible or to find a medium whereby to transmit his knowledge into their minds." In other words, the writer goes on to say, the art of lecturing has fallen into decay with men of science, and only a few in this country at least have the happy faculty of expressing themselves clearly upon subjects on which they are expert. To quote further:

"One such man as Tyndall does more for science in his generation than a host of teachers who deal in terms that only a favored few can understand. The reading of a paper before such a body as the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, for example, is an opportunity of a high character, but the delivery of a lecture before a considerable number of intelligent people, not specialists in the lecturer's own department of knowledge, is an even greater opportunity for the dissemination of knowledge and the production of good results to all concerned. We have in the ranks of American workers in electricity many men whose knowledge is such that they might well instruct the public, and in this way accomplish a result enormously to be desired. But in nearly every case, coupled with this knowledge, is an unfortunate inability to make use of it for the purpose. It seems reasonable, therefore, to hope that the art of telling what one knows may hereafter be taught. The schools fall short of their duty when they teach a man the basis of a science or an art and fill him with information concerning it, and then leave him bottled up, as it were, with no ability to uncork himself and pour forth the treasures of his accumulated wisdom. All of us have sat through weary and unprofitable hours listening to people who might greatly have instructed us and greatly benefited us if they had only known how. The matter is one of real importance and should be given more attention than it has received during the last decade or two."

"Noiseless Milk."—The lesson of the beneficial effect of quiet on the nerves is driven home in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* by means of a story which it quotes from a California medical paper. According to this authority an Indiana farmer was taken sick and went to the Hoosier capital for treatment. While lying in bed convalescing, he was greatly annoyed early each morning by the man who delivered milk. As soon as he recovered he had all his milkmen shod with rubber-heeled and rubber-soled shoes, and rubber tires put on all of his wagons. He presented each one of his customers a rubber mat upon which to set the milk can by the door, and he had his horses all shod with rubber shoes. Then he began to exploit his noiseless milk, and as a result his business has quadrupled and his noiseless milk has gained great popularity. *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* comments as follows:

"There is a lesson in the above instance that I believe will be of great benefit. Let us all endeavor to reduce the noises of our cities. The rubber-tired vehicles have reduced greatly the noises on our streets. Many people are learning the personal advantage of wearing rubber-heeled shoes; this is materially lessening the street din. One physician in Los Angeles told us that his buggy with the rubber tires would last four times as long as one with metal tires. We do not doubt this, and on the same principle we believe that the man or woman who wears rubber-heeled shoes will be protected and life will be prolonged, as is the life of the buggy with the rubber tires."

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.

THOSE who regale themselves with "real fruit juices" at the soda-fountain and those who buy the essences of divers blossoms for their handkerchiefs may flatter themselves that their favorite flavors and perfumes are derived from the vegetable products whose name they bear; but this is usually far from the case. Modern chemists are so skilful that if they can not manufacture the actual odorous principle that they want, they can at least make something that passes for it. In a recent note, the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 12) speaks as follows of this industry:

"During these last years France seems to have made great progress in the industry of manufacturing perfumes by chemical synthesis, and at the Paris Exposition this branch of chemistry appears to be the only one in which the French exhibit was equal to that of Germany. . . . . .

"In the perfumery industry there are three principal methods; the extraction of odors from the products where they occur in nature; the artificial preparation by synthesis of odorous compounds that occur also in nature; and, finally, the fabrication of compounds that have odors similar to those possessed by natural substances.

"The odoriferous principle of oil of bitter almonds is one of the first that was isolated and afterward made synthetically. In 1832 Liebig and Woehler separated benzyl aldehyd from this oil, and now it is prepared no longer from almonds, but by the hydrolysis and oxidation of benzyl chlorid. Unfortunately, there remain some traces of this latter substance, whose odor is penetrating and disagreeable, so benzyl aldehyd serves only to perfume common soaps.

"Vanillin was prepared artificially in 1874 by Tiemann and Harmann by the oxidation of coniferin; but now it is generally extracted from eugenol, which when treated with soda gives isoeugenol, which by oxidation becomes vanillin. This synthetic vanilla has altogether replaced the vanilla-bean in perfumery and the manufacture of confectionery, and it now costs only about one-one hundredth of what it did in 1876. Piperonal, under the name of heliotropin, has replaced the essence of heliotrope, whose odor it has. It is extracted from safrol, an ether of the oil of sassafras or of camphor; in twenty years its price has fallen ninety-nine to one hundred per cent. . . . . .

"As the artificial perfume industry is evidently only in its infancy, we should expect interesting discoveries from the chemists who are at work in this line of investigation. They will be very bounteously rewarded, and, considering the prices paid for work in pure science, we can but congratulate them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The "Oil-Pond" in the Gulf.—In a recent account of the petroleum discoveries in Texas we quoted a notice of an outflow of oil in the waters of the Gulf, with a report that a company had been formed to exploit the supposed submarine oil-well

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that caused it. We are assured by *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (February 9) that there is probably very little truth in this story. It says:

"The testimony of oil-men who have personally investigated this report [of the oil-lake] is to the effect that it has no foundation. This opinion is confirmed by that of pilots and seafaring men who are intimately acquainted with that part of the Gulf. All agree as to the quiet spot in stormy weather, and they offer the explanation that the depth of water there varies from 9 to 15 feet, with a soft, black mud for bottom. This mud, which contains more or less of the products of decomposing organic matter, becomes stirred up by the waves and rises to the surface, where it spreads out and acts to some extent as oil does in subduing the turbulence of the sea. Samples were collected at various points within the so-called 'pond' and were examined for oil, but yielded none. We may have in this locality an illustration of how oil deposits are made in the course of time, by the decomposition of material deposited on the bottom of shallow seas, covered with sediments and finally buried to considerable depths. One fact in connection with the so-called oil-'pond' militates against the statement that it is due to the outflowing of oil. The 'pond' is slowly changing its location and traveling toward the east. Some years ago it was much farther from the end of the jetty than it is now, and it is quite possible that the construction of the jetty has had a good deal to do with its restless moods."

ELECTRICITY IN GLASS-MAKING.

THE components of glass have been usually melted together either in furnaces of ordinary construction, or, more recently, in gas-furnaces. The inconveniences of both are numerous. In the first place, the construction of the furnaces is difficult in the extreme, the expense varying from $5,000 to $14,000; their duration is limited, and it is very costly work keeping them in order. They require an enormous space, both below and above ground; the workmen who tend them must infallibly ruin their health; and the results obtained are far from proportionate to the expense. To make one pound of glass requires three to four pounds of coal in an ordinary furnace, and one and a half to three pounds with gas apparatus. The fusion is never complete in less than twenty-four hours, and manufacture must be uninterrupted, a furnace once extinguished being useless and requiring complete reconstruction. To obviate these inconveniences, various attempts have been made to utilize electric-arc furnaces. The experiments made by a company in Cologne, Germany, have been quite successful, as we learn from *L'Electriciene* (Paris). The process is thus described:

"In this process the components, after mixture, are placed on a series of platforms arranged like steps, and on each of these steps the material is subjected to the action of the voltaic arc. The fusion, incomplete on the first step, is completed as the fluid mass passes over the other steps in succession, carrying with it such of the material as still remains solid. At the foot of this staircase, so to speak, the vitrified substance falls into a receiver communicating by its lower part with a second, where the mass is cleared of impurities; it finally reaches a third receiver from which it is taken to be worked. . . . The cost of this new process can not yet be completely reported on, but, so far as the consumption of fuel is concerned, it can certainly compete on favorable terms with the old method."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Decrease of Population in France.—The decrease of population in France has generally been treated from the alarmist standpoint, and various efforts have been made to stop it. These have proved so far unsuccessful, and apparently the French are now beginning to argue that it may not be such a great evil after all. In an answer to a correspondent, published in its issue for February 9, *La Science Illustrée* (Paris) speaks of it as follows:

"The tendency to diminution of population is noticeable as well in Germany as in France. The number of births has diminished by four and one-half per cent. during the period from 1880 to 1890. This rate of decrease has since become greater. We should present these figures to the snobs who spread the common alarmist stories, for want of sufficient instruction and brains to reflect. Besides, it is not the number of inhabitants, it is the individual value of each of them, that makes a country strong. An eagle is worth a hundred goslings. Unfortunately, our cowards are not eagles. Read Paul Combes's book on 'The Boer Heroes.' There you will see one of the smallest states in the world raising its head in victory above one of the most powerful, because it consists of men, not of chickens."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Grip and Appendicitis.—It is reported in the daily press that on February 20, in a paper read before the Paris Academy of Medicine, Dr. Lucas Championnière demonstrated that one of the common causes of appendicitis is the grip, or influenza. This theory had been already advanced, but Dr. Championnière's statements were particularly well supported by facts and are said to have produced a sensation. Says the correspondent of *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia, February 21):

"He called attention to the fact that an epidemic of appendicitis has ever followed a grip epidemic, or that the two often coexisted. He then demonstrated that appendicitis is but a localization of the grip affecting the intestines, and often the appendix itself. The paper cited innumerable instances where this had been directly proved by careful observation, the coincidence of parallel symptoms in every case observed admitting of no doubt. It was pointed out, however, that a similar localization of the grip often attacked the throat or ear. Appendicitis resulted most frequently when an improper diet has been pursued by the patient before grip set in. This was especially true, Dr. Championnière said, when the patient had been an excessive eater of freshly slaughtered meat. In such a case, it was pointed out, the grip almost invariably localized in the intestines near the appendix, or in the appendix itself, producing acute or chronic appendicitis. This, said Dr. Lucas Championnière, frequently gave rise to diagnostic difficulties attended by grave or even fatal results."

Hundreds of recent grip cases in Philadelphia are said to have been attended or followed by more or less serious attacks of appendicitis. Dr. W. W. Keen, of that city, has been quoted as saying that one third of its inhabitants have had appendicitis in some form; but, when interviewed by a *Ledger* reporter, the doctor made denial, and said that he knew of no connection whatever between meat-eating and appendicitis. "I may have said," concluded Dr. Keen, "that grip, being a catarrhal affection, predisposed those suffering from it to appendicitis."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE question of fatigue caused to the eyes by various kinds of artificial lights has recently been taken up and studied at some length by a Russian government expert," says *Electricity*. "He says that the involuntary closing of the eye (winking) is a sign of weariness. Using surfaces illuminated by various lights he counted the involuntary movements of the eyelid, his results being that when candle-light was used the eyes were closed 6.8 times a minute; with gas-light, winking occurred 2.8 times a minute; with sun-light, the eyes closed 2.2 times, and with electric-light 1.8 times. From these facts he draws the conclusion, which seems to be corroborated by other observations, that the electric-light is the least injurious to the eyesight of all varieties of artificial illuminants."

A DESCRIPTION of the ravages of white ants, or termites, in Rhodesia is furnished by the Rev. A. Lebœuf to *The Zambesi Mission Record*, January. It is no uncommon thing, says the writer, for the colonist, on returning from his day's labor, to find the coat he left hanging on a nail of his cottage wall and the books on the table absolutely destroyed by these tiny marauders. Nor is this all. "On awaking next morning," writes Mr. Lebœuf, "you are astonished to see in the dim light a cone-shaped object rising from the brick floor a short distance from your bed, with two holes on the top like the crater of a miniature volcano. Upon closer examination you discover that the holes have just the size and shape of the inside of your boots, which you incautiously left on the brick floor the night before. They have given form and proportion to an ant heap, and nothing is left of them except the nails, eyelets, and maybe part of the heels."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DOES RELIGION REQUIRE WOMAN'S SUBJECTION TO MAN?

IT will be remembered that when Victoria was wedded to Prince Albert, she said she wanted to be married like any other woman, and that the promise to obey must not be omitted. The Anglican Church service requires the wife to make the solemn promise to "love, honor, and obey," and a similar promise is embodied in the marriage service of the Dutch Reformed Church, and was lately made by Queen Wilhelmina, another reigning sovereign whose legal position even after marriage is immeasurably superior to that of her husband, Prince Henry of the Netherlands.

The New York *Independent* (February 14), which alludes to these incidents, holds that true religious duty should no longer be invoked in behalf of a wife's subjection to her husband. It says:

"The promise of the wife to obey is the ragged remnant from the days when women were the despised servants and drudges of men. In old English usage the woman promised to be 'buxom' (bow-some, submissive). Now the phrase is, in nearly all churches that she will 'love, honor, and obey' him. The obedience is made very pronounced, and after the service the organ rattles out the music of 'Now you are married, you must obey,' and the bride is jibed about her promise, and declares that she had told the expectant groom that she would say it, but that she does not mean to keep the vow. . . . Clergymen, of conservative ideas, and whole denominations that provide a required form of marriage, insist on the retention of the falsehood. Sometimes they even try to justify it from Scripture. They quote Paul on the silence and obedience of women, as if what was right in Paul's day were to be right always. They even go back to the Garden of Eden for argument. But we know better now, because social and moral conditions are better. When the condition changes the law changes. But the sad thing is to see these teachers of religion requiring women to perjure themselves on such a solemn occasion, to promise to do what they do not intend to do, and ought not to engage to do. It is of a piece with the pledge required of ministers or theological professors giving their adhesion to a creed which was made generations ago, and which can be accepted only in some very loose construction of language. It tends to insincerity, to flippancy of thought about marriage, even to misunderstandings and differences that may lead to quarrels and divorce.

"Marriage is the foundation of society; it should be the fit foundation for the best society we know. Such society requires the best development of woman as well as of man. It makes neither a tyrant and neither a slave, but each the helpful mate and adviser of the other. In such society as the Christian religion has developed, with education and culture, the right and the achievement of the woman as well as of the man should be recognized. To require the woman to put herself under the will of the man, to obey him, as well as to love and honor him, is a cruel, wicked anachronism; and no clergyman is justified in compelling a woman to make such a promise, and hardly so even if she desires to make it. For her to make it is to dishonor her sex, if she intends to keep it; and if not, it is a falsehood which, on such a solemn occasion and on so serious a subject, approaches perjury."

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who from her long years of service in behalf of "woman's rights," is in her old age looked upon by certain classes as an uncrowned American queen, takes a somewhat different view. She holds that the teachings of Christianity about woman's subservience are too plain to be denied or explained away, and that religion is directly responsible for the unhappy marital conditions and for the social evil of to-day. The first step toward a better and nobler society, she says (in *The Free-Thought Magazine*, Chicago, January), is "to inspire woman with new self-respect, and the rising generation with a profound reverence for the mothers of the race":

"So long as we assign to woman an inferior position in the scale of being, emphasize the fables of her creation as an afterthought, the guilty factor in the fall of man, cursed of God in her maternity, a marplot in the life of a Solomon or a Samson, unfit to stand in the 'Holy of Holies,' in the cathedrals, to take a seat as a delegate in a synod, general assembly, or conference, to be ordained to preach the Gospel or administer the sacraments—the church and the Bible make woman the football for all the gibes and jeers of the multitude. When the Episcopal Church, in the great gathering at Washington two years ago, held a meeting for the discussion of a national law for divorce, tho an auxiliary meeting of fifteen hundred women belonging to the same church assembled there at the same time, the bishops discussed the questions of marriage and divorce with closed doors, and not one woman was permitted to be present, tho equally interested in these social questions; the moral effect of that act degraded woman in the estimation of every man connected with the Episcopal Church.

"The sentiments of men in high places are responsible for the outrages of the lower orders in the haunts of vice and on the highways; when, in their marriage service, woman must promise to obey, she is made the inferior and subject of the man she marries; when the following passages of Scripture are read from the pulpit they make woman the mere football of man's lust: 'Wives, obey your husbands; if you wish to know anything, ask of them at home.' 'As Christ is the head of man, so is man the head of woman.' 'For a man indeed ought not to cover his head, for as much as he is the image and glory of God, but the woman is the glory of the man. For the man is not of the woman; but the woman of the man. Neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man.' 'Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law.' 'It is a shame for women to speak in the church.' 'Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord.' 'As the church is subject unto Christ, so let wives be to their own husbands in everything.' 'But I suffer not a woman to teach nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence.' 'For Adam was first formed, then Eve.' Such are some of the texts found in a book we are all taught to venerate as inspired by the great Creator of the universe.

"All our efforts to suppress prostitution are hopeless until woman is recognized in the canon law and all church discipline as equal in goodness, grace, and dignity with bishops, archbishops, yea, the Pope himself; we must have expurgated editions of canon and civil law, of Bibles, catechisms, creeds, codes, and constitutions, and of Paul's toilet directions as to covered heads, long hair, and sitting in silence and subjection, hanging on man's lips for inspiration and wisdom. Canon Charles Kingsley has well said: 'This will never be a good world for woman until the last remnant of the canon law is civilized from the face of the earth.' Lord Brougham is equally pronounced in regard to the civil law. He says: 'The laws for woman on our statute books are a disgrace to the Christianity and civilization of the nineteenth century.' The chaotic conditions of society can never become harmonious until the masculine and feminine elements are in perfect equilibrium."

Roman Catholics who are Socialists.—Tho commonly classified as a capitalist organ, like most of the metropolitan dailies, the New York *Press*—as we have lately noted—criticized the Pope's recent encyclical directed against socialism, and took issue with the Pontiff upon several points. Among other things, *The Press* calls attention to the fact that socialism in the Roman Catholic Church is by no means uncommon. It says (February 17):

"Two things occur to us in connection with this letter. The first is that socialism in the Church of Rome is by no means uncommon. Prof. Francesco Nitti, of the University of Naples, has written a volume of nearly five hundred pages entirely devoted to an account of Catholic socialism. In this treatise Professor Nitti traces the rise and progress of the doctrine among influential Catholics in various countries. One of the foremost advocates of Christian socialism was the powerful Bishop Ketteler, of Mayence. The bishop contended, as against the third

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encyclical letter, that the Catholic Church had never maintained the absolute right of property. And Canon Moufang, another prelate of distinction, labored earnestly to devise some scheme by which workingmen might be delivered from dependence upon the current fluctuations of the market. This he would achieve by vastly enlarging the powers of the state, what we term 'state socialism.' In truth the group of Catholic socialists in Europe has been noted for ability and independence of thinking. The movement abroad goes a long way with the socialists in their cries of wrong, but only a short way in plans of redress. But the curious thing is that, in spite of encyclical letters, socialism as a scientific doctrine of industrial readjustment should have appealed with such force to many educated leaders of the Catholic Party."

Among American Roman Catholics there have been several priests who have shown marked sympathy with socialistic ideals. One of the most pronounced socialists in the United States is the Rev. Father McGrady, of Bellevue, Ky., whose book on "Socialism and the Labor Problem" takes the ground that in socialism the working classes find their only hope of freedom and equality. His novel, "Beyond the Black Ocean," is written from the same standpoint.

Exactly what effect the Pope's letter will have upon Roman Catholics who are intellectually convinced of the truth of socialism it is as yet too early to say. A papal encyclical, unless an *ex cathedra* utterance on a question of faith or morals, is not generally regarded as absolutely binding on the conscience of Roman Catholics, for according to Catholic theology a sovereign pontiff may err or possibly be in actual heresy in his ordinary letters. Yet it is probable that the solemn admonitions of Leo, conveyed in this formal guise, will have much weight with all except the class called "liberal Catholics."

THE COMING OF LENT.

THE fact that the observance of the penitential season of Lent (which began on February 20) is growing among Christians of almost all denominations is generally recognized at present. One need not go far for evidence of this, remarks *The Christian Work* (non-denom., February 21); for in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities some of the least liturgical of the Protestant bodies, such as the Presbyterians, are uniting in holding Lenten services, and the movement extends westward also. The writer believes that these facts are proof that Lent meets a real want, such as had never been felt so strongly before. He says:

"And why should not this want be everywhere felt, and why should not Christians observe the Lenten period as the Christians before them have done for more than seventeen centuries?—altho the celebration of Lent was not introduced into the English church until the latter part of the eighth century. The truth is, all Christians need this period of rest and retirement from the round of pleasure, else unceasing, which enters into the life of society, and never so much as to-day. And is not change an essential principle of all growth? Do not the physicians tell us that change of atmosphere and environment is necessary to the maintenance of the general health, and do we not find change of occupation equally essential? And then consider what this Lenten season in its highest expression really is; for it is not a mere phase of a ritual, a mere ceremonial period of observance: it is not a phylactery or a robe, nor is it one other added method of expressing beauty in the service of the church. On the contrary, the Lenten period is something which takes hold of the daily life of the Christian. Lent lays its quiet finger upon the whirling wheels of the social life and teaches them rest. As the new year has been ushered in with festivities which continue through the long nights of winter, so Lent interposes when pleasure is on the throne, and declares that the time has come for 'holy calm and solitude'—for cessation from the endless round of social dissipation. The voice is heeded; even fashion owns its sway, for are not its votaries tired and dulled by this unceasing indulgence? Do not their bodies, their minds, their very souls seek for rest, even if not the spiritual rest which Lent affords?"

The Catholic view of the season is thus presented by the New York *Catholic News* (Rom. Cath., February 23):

"While the church never ceases to warn her children against the allurements of the world, the flesh, and the devil, it is during the holy season of Lent particularly that Catholics are urged to meditate long and earnestly on the subjects which concern their eternal salvation, to draw apart from the careless, worldly, pleasure-seeking throngs and devote themselves to spiritual things, to the sacraments, to penitential practises, to frequent prayer and meditation upon Christ's passion.

"It is unnecessary to remark that Lent is not so 'strenuously' observed as formerly. The ecclesiastical law regarding fasting and abstinence has been so moderated that a very small proportion of native-born Catholics trouble themselves much about their diet during Lent. With those who come from the 'old sod' it is different. They were reared in a different atmosphere, where fasting of the genuine sort was rigidly observed by young and old from Ash Wednesday until Easter, and there was little fuss made over the hardship it entailed."

BRAHMANISM: A FAITH WITH TWO HUNDRED MILLION VOTARIES.

AMONG the great living religions of the world, Brahmanism, it has been pointed out, alone can not be traced back to a single founder, such as Confucius, Zarathushtra, Moses, Buddha, Jesus, or Mohammed. Like the ancient Egyptian religion, it comes down from an immeasurably remote period, and is first definitely found in the utterances of certain semi-divine sages and in philosophic systems which, altho formulated several millenniums before our era, in their subtlety and breadth of thought make many of our present-day religions appear elementary and semi-barbaric. In *The North American Review* (December), Sir A. C. Lyall, a member of the Council of State for India and an accepted authority on Indian affairs, gives an extended account of this great religion, which numbers most of the teeming millions of Hindustan among its adherents, and is now sending missionaries to America and Europe, represented in New York by the Swamis of the Vedanta Society. He says:

"In the first place it is neither militant nor aggressively missionary: it does not openly attempt to make proselytes, in the sense of persuading them or compelling them to come in. Secondly, it is not historic; it has sacred books, but no sacred history. And, thirdly, it has never been defined by formal creeds, nor has it ever accepted a single personal Deity. The general character of Indian religion is that it is unlimited and comprehensive, up to the point of confusion; it is a boundless sea of divine beliefs and practises; it encourages the worship of innumerable gods by an infinite variety of rites; it permits every doctrine to be taught, every kind of mystery to be imagined, any sort of theory to be held as to the inner nature and visible operation of the divine power.

"Now, at first sight this is not unlike the old polytheism of Greece, Rome, and the pre-Christian world generally, with its multitude of divinities and multifarious ceremonials. There are passages in Augustine's 'Civitas Dei,' describing the worship of the unconverted folk among whom he lived, the deification of every natural object and even of physical functions, that might have been written yesterday by a Christian bishop in India. But then, one might ask, why was not all this paganism swept out from among such an intellectual people as the Indians, as it was out of the Western countries, by some superior and more highly organized faith? Undoubtedly, the permanent conditions and the course of events which contrive to stamp a particular form of religion upon any great people are complex and manifold; but into an analysis of these elements I can not go. It is sufficient for my present purpose to point out that the two sheet-anchors of Brahmanism are the institution of caste and the sacred books, both of which were unknown to European paganism. The effect of caste is to give all Hindu society a religious basis;

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and the sacred books provide Brahmanism with a theology—that is, with a science or philosophy of religion. I believe I may say that the old polytheism of the Roman empire had neither of these two things. According to Greek ideas, the business of framing laws for all departments of human life, of laying down rules of conduct, belonged to politics; while the philosophers of Greece and Rome were rationalists and teachers of morals, they seem to have regarded the popular superstitions with good-natured contempt. They conformed to public worship that they might avoid odium and accusations of impiety, but they gave it no help or countenance; and in philosophic discussions they treated the ordinary polytheism as unworthy the notice of serious men. They never, or very rarely, gave an inner meaning to myths and fables, or read the minds of the people through their fanciful beliefs.

"But the Indian philosophy does not ignore or hold aloof from the religion of the masses; it underlies, supports, and interprets their polytheism. This may be accounted the keystone of the fabric of Brahmanism, which accepts and even encourages the rudest forms of idolatry, explaining everything by giving it a higher meaning. It treats all the worships as outward, visible signs of some spiritual truth, and is ready to show how each particular image or rite is the symbol of some aspect of universal divinity. The Hindus, like the pagans of antiquity, adore natural objects and forces—a mountain, a river, or an animal. The Brahman holds all nature to be the vesture or cloak of indwelling, divine energy, which inspires everything that produces awe or passes man's understanding. Again, it is very common in India, as it was in Greece and Rome, to deify extraordinary men, and the Brahman does not tell his disciples that this is absurd; he agrees that such persons must have been special embodiments of all-pervading divine power. In short, he accepts every variety of cult and objective worship as symbolical; it is merely the expression or emblem, suited to the common intelligence, of mysterious truths known to the philosophic theologian. In this manner, the gross idolatry of the people is defended and connected with the loftier ideas. It is maintained that God is a pure spirit, but to make Him wholly impersonal is to place Him beyond the reach of ordinary human interest and imagination; so it is well for the less advanced minds to be encouraged by forms and signs of His presence. . . . . .

"Above and beyond the miscellaneous crowd of things and persons, living or inanimate, unseen or embodied, that are worshiped as possessed by divine power, we have the great deities of Brahmanism, from whom all this divine power proceeds, and in whom the principal energies and the fundamental laws of nature are personified. Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva are the realistic abstractions of the understanding from objects of sense. They denote creation, preservation, and destruction, the constant succession of birth and death throughout all existence, the process of destroying to produce, and of producing to destroy. Here we perceive that, as soon as we pass upward through the disorderly mass of ordinary paganism, we come upon polytheism backed by philosophy; we may scatter the irregular levies, and are confronted by the outworks of disciplined theology. The great Brahmanic trinity are adored with various rites and sacrifices; they have innumerable temples, images, and personified attributes. Yet to all the more intellectual worshipers, Vishnu and Siva represent the course and constitution of nature. And, if you inquire further about these things, you will learn that all phenomenal existence is a kind of illusion, to be gradually dissipated by the acquisition of knowledge; for the reality becomes intelligible only to those whose souls have been strengthened and clarified by long meditation, by ascetic exercises, by casting out all worldly thoughts and desires. To the eye of inner illumination, those who know God only by delusive appearances see no more than the shadow of divinity. And conversely, to the empirical or naturalistic mind the whole religion is intelligible as a kind of reflection or mystical transformation of human experience, the vast shadow of the earth projected upon the sky."

Science, we are further told, troubles the Eastern Mystic no more than a fresh religion; for science may be understood as merely a symbolical language, shadowing forth the truths of divinity. The Indians would accept Coleridge's view that the development theory—a theory of progress as regards the physical being—is typical of the progress of man as a spiritual being; that the living soul, springing from an unknown eternity, is capable of endless improvement, ever rising higher and higher through numberless cycles of existence.

OUTLOOK FOR PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION.

THE meeting of the Presbyterian Creed-Revision Committee, held at Washington on February 12 to formulate a report to be submitted to the General Assembly this spring, has resulted in the following statement, given out officially for publication:

"The Committee on the Revision of the Creed came to the following conclusions, thirteen members out of sixteen being present:

"1. It was unanimously agreed that some change in the creedal statement was necessary.

"2. A majority of the members present agreed to recommend to the General Assembly that a change should be made by a supplemental explanatory statement, to cover certain points in the Confession of Faith, and also to include statements as to the doctrines of the Holy Spirit, missions, and the love of God for all men."

The Presbyterian (Philadelphia, February 20), which represents the conservative wing in the church, thus explains the outlook:

"It is given out in the secular papers that there will be a minority report in the line of a new creed, or, as it is more plausibly put, 'a supplementary statement of doctrine, without being restricted to specific and limited points in the Confession, but in entire harmony with the system of doctrine contained in the creed.' As yet, we understand, the dissenting members have not taken formal action, but have the matter under advisement, and so there is no official mention of their purpose or recommendation. But from what we hear and know of these brethren, there does not seem to be any question but what they will lay their views formally before the assembly and rally their forces upon the clean-cut issue which they shall present. They represent the more radical wing of our doctrinal formulators.

"The majority report stands for the more conservative element of the committee, and appears to favor only what is more popularly known as a declaratory statement respecting the meaning of the Confession of Faith on specific and misunderstood clauses. As far as we are able to gather the nature and extent of its recommendation, it simply means an explanatory confessional statement, similar to that adopted by the Free Presbyterian churches of Scotland, when the question of revising the Westminster document was before them. In view of the committee's conferences and conclusions, it is quite apparent that a revision of the text of our creed is a dead issue. The movement has lost its force. The committee has nothing to say in its favor. Some of the members favored it at first, but the more it was canvassed *pro-* and *con*, the less practical and politic it appeared to be. Gradually 'the explanatory statement' took form and shape and became a rallying center. . . . It strikes us, in the light of the committee's report, that the 'new creed' is also in a dying state. The minority may try to galvanize it into some sort of life, but we believe it will not survive the hard blows which it will receive from devoted friends of a distinct Calvinistic theology, whether in the ranks of moderate revisionists or of those who want our standards to remain unchanged. Our church, as a body, is thoroughly sound, and does not, in our judgment, desire any substitute for it, nor any statement covering doctrines which it does not traverse. She may possibly favor some explanations respecting points about which difficulties exist, in order to obtain a better and clearer understanding of them, but she will not permit any formulations that will weaken, alter, or modify her distinctive doctrinal testimony."

The New York *Evangelist* (Presb.) says:

"Whatever the immediate decision of the coming assembly, therefore, the individual minister may now with good conscience

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and with good courage exercise the freeman's right. For the disclosure of the mind of the church in the discussions of the recent months gives the assurance that it is only a question of time when she will frame a creed in harmony with her faith, when her sons shall stand forth to proclaim the truth, with the proud declaration of the apostle on their lips: 'But we were free-born!' There are not a few in the church to whom the present question is of little moment, because for themselves they have anticipated the day, not so very remote let us hope, when all 'creeds' shall be relegated to the cloister. But those who still feel a scruple at remaining in the church whose official documents give them pause may now in good faith continue to do so—yes, should more than ever feel the obligation to do so, to hasten on the coming day. For the new wine has already burst the bottles, whether those remote from the church's actual life are aware of the fact or not. The work of the church is done to-day by those who have to blow the dust from the confession—in case they have occasion to take it down from the upper shelf."

THE BABYLONIAN STORY OF PARADISE.

THE Babylonian myths concerning creation and the deluge have been known to scholars for many years; but it is only of late that the cuneiform tablets have also furnished a story resembling the biblical tale of Paradise. The story is treated in an especially instructive manner by Professor Zimmern, of the University of Breslau, in a recent brochure entitled "Biblische und Babylonische Urgeschichte." According to Professor Zimmern, the Babylonian paradise myth, as extracted from the original sources, which are now deposited in the Berlin Museum, and which date from the fifteenth century before Christ, reads substantially as follows:

Adapa, evidently the first human being according to Babylonian tradition, is the son of the sea-god Ea. The latter has created him and endowed him with great wisdom, but has not given him immortality. Adapa lives in the sanctuary of Ea in Eridu, at the mouth of the Euphrates and Tigris. Here he acts in the capacity of a priest of Ea, and among other things is engaged in catching fish in the sea near by in order to supply the sanctuary. One day, as he is out on the waters in the pursuit of his calling, the sea is suddenly lashed into fury by a sudden South Wind, and the boat in which Adapa is seated is overturned and he himself cast into the sea. As a punishment for this, Adapa seizes the South Wind and breaks one of his wings, so that for seven days he is not able to fly over the land. Anu, the god of heavens, hears of this, and sends his messenger upon the earth in order to call Adapa before his throne to give an account of his deed. Ea instructs Adapa concerning the things in heaven and what he can expect there at the hands of Anu. "When you appear in the presence of Anu, they will offer you the food of death—don't eat it! They will give you water of death—don't drink it!" The messenger of Anu arrives and everything happens as predicted, with the one exception that instead of the food and the drink of death, they offer him the food and the drink of life. But, obedient to the command of Ea, Adapa refuses to take this food and drink, and thereby forfeits his chances of obtaining immortality. Anu says: "Get for him the food of life and let him eat!" And they brought him the food of life, but he would not eat. Water of life was brought, and he refused to drink. In amazement Anu says: "O Adapa, why did you not eat and why not drink? Now you shall not live!" And he commanded: "Take him hence and return him to the earth!"

It would be a mistake, says Professor Zimmern, to consider this Babylonian myth as the direct source of the Bible story; yet there are striking similarities between them. He writes in substance as follows:

According to the Babylonian story, Paradise is not on earth but in the heavens. The Hebrews, too, originally placed Paradise in the heavens. The story as found in Genesis is really a later phase, while the oldest Hebrew form is reflected especially by the prophet Ezekiel and by St. John. In that wonderful and mysterious forty-seventh chapter of Ezekiel, especially verses 9 and 12, the prophet describes the river and the tree of life as proceeding from the temple; but the whole connection shows that he is not thinking of the earthly but of the heavenly Jerusalem. In the apocalypse of John (Chap. 23) it is written: "And he showed me a river of water of life, bright as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of the Lamb, in the midst of the street thereof [*i.e.*, of the heavenly Jerusalem]. And on this side of the river and on that was the tree of life, bearing twelve manner of fruits, yielding its fruit every month, and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

These statements are understood by many scholars as reflecting really the oldest sentiments prevalent in the beginning among the Hebrews concerning Paradise, and it is believed that they, too, like the Babylonians, originally found Paradise not on earth but in heaven. This is regarded as one of the reasons why the four Paradise streams can not be identified with perfect accuracy.

In many of the details the two stories agree to a remarkable degree. When Ea declares that the food and drink of death will be offered to Adapa, he reminds one of the statement made in Genesis that on the day that Adam and Eve eat of the tree of life they shall die. Fundamentally, both stories have the same underlying thought, namely, that man still falls short of perfect equality with God, in that he lacks immortality. As in Genesis (chap. iii.) it is declared that man is to be driven from Paradise lest he eat of the tree of life and live forever, so in the Babylonian narrative Anu remarks that Ea has revealed to Adapa the secrets of heaven and of earth (has given him the highest wisdom) and asks, what can be added to this that is even more valuable than Ea's gift? The answer is, the food of life; but as Adapa refuses to take this, he thereby loses immortality, both for himself and his descendants.

Singular details are added to this story from other sources. In the British Museum there is now deposited an old Babylonian seal cylinder, in the middle of which stands the holy tree of life, and to the right and to the left are found a male and a female figure, eating of the fruit of this tree; and behind the woman a serpent is unfolding its coils.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A "Converts' League" was lately organized in New York, composed of men and women who have left Protestant bodies for the Roman Catholic Church. The president is Dr. B. F. De Costa, late rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York, and the membership is several hundred. The aim is mutual instruction and encouragement in their new faith. About the same time an Anglican "Society for Converts" was organized, composed of about two hundred converts from the Roman Catholic communion, about forty of them said to be former Roman priests.

THE discontinuance of *The New World* because of lack of support has caused some debate as to recent changes in religious journalism. The Boston *Evening Transcript* remarks: "The religious weeklies, owing to changed typographical form and altered methods of make-up, print fewer addresses on theological themes, and print less elaborate reviews of new works on theology and Biblical scholarship than they formerly did. This fact would seem to make for greater need of the monthly review, in which space can be set apart for such lengthy and technical articles as the weekly can not publish. And yet, one by one, the denominational quarterlies have died, the few that remain in the country at large either being subsidized by great denominations like the Methodists or Presbyterians, or by educational institutions like the University of Chicago, which is sponsor for *The American Journal of Theology*."

MANY Protestants who hope for the conversion of Italians to their faith believe that the ancient Waldensian Church possesses the most practicable organization for that purpose. *The United Presbyterian* says of this body: "It is a native Italian church, understanding thoroughly the Italian people, and belonging to the same part of Italy which has given to Italy Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, and Cavour. It is a martyr church, and has earned the confidence and respect of the Italian people by its endurance of centuries of persecution for its faith, and not a church whose pastors are made up of 'perverts' and 'converted priests' from whom Roman Catholics and unbelievers alike are disposed to turn away with distrust. It is a church which, by its loyalty, has secured the favor and friendship of the Government, the late King Humbert having knighted several of its pastors, and in many ways shown his admiration and love for the Waldensian people. . . . The Waldensian Church has by far the ablest evangelical ministry in Italy, her theological institutions maintaining the highest standard of excellence, and the greatest care being taken to guard her ministry against the admission of men disqualified as to scholarship or character. It is doing a splendid work in providing, through her eminent scholars and Christian professors, an Italian evangelical literature for the Italian people at home and abroad."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE LATEST SPANISH CRISIS.

THE present disorders in Spain, which have already assumed the proportions of a revolution, were precipitated (according to an anonymous writer in the *Journal des Débats*, Paris) by "four simultaneous incendiary events." These events were: the publication, by one of the young King's tutors, of a violent anti-liberal book; the taking of the nun's veil "under Jesuit pressure" by a rich Spanish girl (the famous Ubao case); the production in the Madrid theaters of Galdós's anti-clerical play "Electra"; and the marriage of the Princess of the Asturias, eldest daughter of the Queen Regent, to Don Carlos de Bourbon, son of the hated Caserta. The long-deferred but long-expected revolution in Spain "against a complication of national misery" is "nearer than it ever has been before," according to Señor Pi y Margall, the well-known republican leader and ex-president of the Spanish republic of 1873. An English writer, Lionel Holland, in *The National Review* (London) recals Macaulay's statement, that "all the causes of the decay of Spain resolve themselves into one cause, bad government." Spain, with a formal constitution almost as democratic as that of France (says Mr. Holland), and a people "far more democratic in temperament than the English," is arbitrarily misgoverned by a self-chosen, self-seeking dynasty of parliamentarians. Election results are prearranged by the party organizers in Madrid, even to the size of the majorities:

"The falsification of election returns is flagrant and unabashed. It will be decided with the utmost complacency that a constituency overwhelmingly republican shall be represented in congress by a reactionary legitimist. And when the elections are over, and the benches duly occupied by their quota of deputies—for the most part members of the legal profession—the nefarious trade in appointments and favors commences. If a change of government has been deemed expedient, a clean sweep is made of all existing officials, from the governor of the province and the mayor of a city to a messenger in a government office and the road-mender of a municipality. Those dispossessed receive pensions, those installed receive salaries and the prospect of a pension. The needs of members of the opposition are not overlooked. There is a friend to place, a coreligionist to promote, there is a monopoly to sustain, there is a convenient road to be constructed. So matters are satisfactorily arranged, and benevolence is insured by a cementing of mutual interests. It is only rarely this atmosphere of corruption will be disturbed by the voice of one of the tiny band of republican deputies, when the congress will hear in silence or with indignant murmurs an echo of the unplumbed sentiments of the great mass of the people whom it has tricked out of a share in the control of national destinies."

Galdós's drama, "Electra," which is described this week on another page, called forth violent anti-clerical demonstrations, including attacks on priests and the looting of monasteries. On this point Mr. Holland writes:

"The Spanish priesthood has forfeited, through the misconduct of many of its members, the respect of the populace, who now regard it with a curious combination of a half-jealous, half-contemptuous dislike and a superstitious reverence for its superhuman attributes. . . . The curse of untempered liberty has carried corruption to her [the church's] core. Every charge that Luther hurled against the hierarchy of the Roman Church in the sixteenth century can be established against her Spanish dioceses in the twentieth. Bishoprics are sold to the highest bidder regardless of the fitness of applicants, yet simony is one of the least of the scandals that flourish under ecclesiastical protection. Vicars and *curas* are sheltered from the punishment which their crimes or the disgrace which their immorality should entail by the fear of sacerdotal authority. An outrage of a character too grave to overlook and too widely known to hush up may necessitate the banishment to South America of an occasional reverend offender, his escape from justice being invariably connived at by provincial officials and the central Government. The vow of celibacy has become a mockery, the idea of serving mankind in poverty mere topic for ridicule. Irreverence often sneers through the stately service of the church, immodesty and skepticism make merry the conversation of her clergy, until it has become a proverbial saying among the people how the best way to follow the example of Christ is to avoid following the example of His ministers."

A writer in the *Revue Bleu* (Paris) points out the "striking difference between the national conditions of unity and disunion revealed by the two royal marriages of the month: that of Holland and that of Spain."

In the event of the death of the young King Alfonso, whose health is at present very feeble, Mercedes, his older sister, generally known as the Princess of the Asturias, would become Queen, and her possible issue heir to the throne. This fact makes her husband's antecedents of vital interest to all Spaniards. He is the son of the Count of Caserta, the famous leader who fought against King Alfonso XII., and who has been since regarded as an enemy of Spain. He is the grandson of Ferdinand II., the Bourbon King of Naples, whose misrule, says *The Guardian* (Manchester), was exposed by Gladstone and ended by Garibaldi. The newly married prince is generally credited with all the ultramontane and reactionary sympathies of his race. The marriage has the support and approval of the Pope, and its consummation (to quote *The Times*, London) "indicates that the Queen Regent has made up her mind to side definitely with the reactionaries, clerical and otherwise, and to conciliate the Carlists." The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) points out that this is not by any means the first time that "the Austrian woman" (as Spaniards contemptuously call the Queen Regent) has proved that she "cares more for the dynasty and tradition than for the Spanish people."

Comment in the Spanish papers is very meager, two of the Madrid journals having been suspended and a rigid censorship being exercised over the others by order of General Weyler, who has also proclaimed martial law in the capital. The *Epoca*, chief ministerial organ of the conservatives and Catholics, charges all the liberal factions with fanning the popular excitement against the Jesuits and other religious orders for political reasons. The *Imparcial* finds fault with the methods employed by the authorities to suppress riots. We are much afraid, concludes this latter journal, that the "ineptitude of the Government, which has been proved again and again in simpler matters, is displaying itself again in a more serious form during the dangerous crisis through which we are passing." The expression, "the suspension of the constitutional guaranties," which so often appears in despatches from Spain, is thus explained by Mr. Holland, in the article already quoted:

"A suspension of the constitutional guaranties, which involves the substitution of military for civil jurisdiction, has been the constant recourse of the conservative ministry since the war [with the United States]. . . . A movement is started at Zaragoza against certain projected taxation; the constitutional guaranties are suspended at Zaragoza. A few foolish enthusiasts hoist a Carlist standard at Bilbao; the guaranties are suspended in the province of Viscaya. At Ferrol, in Galicia, there are disturbances among the workmen in the arsenal; a state of siege is declared there. Some traders in Barcelona protest against the Budget by refusing to pay taxes; the constitutional guaranties are suspended and Barcelona subjected to a state of siege. Valencians follow the lead of the Barcelonese; Valencia also is deprived of her constitutional safeguards. The National Union, an association of commercial and agricultural firms, issues a manifesto; the union is denounced, and in various industrial centers of Spain the guaranties are placed in abeyance. A few dozen men take up arms at the instigation of some bourse manipulators; the constitutional guaranties are suspended throughout the whole of Spain. A government could not more clearly

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manifest its distrust of popular tendencies than by availing itself so repeatedly of this extreme remedy against revolution."

M. Alcide Ebray, writing in the *Revue Universelle* (Paris), declares that the National Union, the association of progressive merchants and manufacturers organized last year in Valladolid, constitutes the "sole force or party capable of regenerating Spain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICA AS A POLITICAL FACTOR IN THE TWENTETH CENTURY.

THAT this country has taken its position among the world powers and is destined to become a controlling force in the future is a conviction that seems to be gaining ground in other lands. In a series of articles in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich), Professor Molden, of Vienna, publishes an estimate of the leading actors on the international stage during the new century, the significance of which lies in the fact that it is not the view of the journalist or the politician, but of the thoughtful student and savant. Of special interest to American readers are the following views, which form the kernel of the discussion:

The two most powerful forces in the new century will be Russia and the North American republic; and to a great extent the fate of the English empire will depend on what these countries do or do not do. Of these two colossal empires, the American republic occupies a favored position. In population, it indeed does not equal Russia; but it surpasses that country in energy and practical intelligence, and is the superior of all other nations numerically, having more than forty per cent. more inhabitants than Germany and a still greater lead over England. To this must be added the fact that it possesses an advantage over Britain in having a compact territory, which even in the time of war could supply its own needs and wants undisturbed by any foe; and over Russia and Germany it has this advantage, that its borders touch upon military powers against which it must not keep on its guard. It is like a mighty island, and as such it will be almost beyond attack from the day when it shall have a navy that can cope with the vessels of England, and that day is sure to come in the near future. Then, too, America is not under the necessity of keeping a large standing army after the manner of the continental powers of Europe, but is nevertheless able to maintain an armament sufficiently large to meet European nations, with the exception of Russia, on non-European territory. Now that the wild period of primitive development is passed and the interior of the country has been settled, the native energy and inherent activity will seek fields of operation elsewhere, as shown already, tho in a most awkward manner, by the Spanish-American war. It is possible that revolutionary agitations will not be wanting in the development of this new policy, and they certainly would not be so entirely without significance as such movements are in the republics of Central and South America, but would probably assume the form of a reaction against the autocratic sway of capitalism; but these would all end in securing an unwonted power for some military leader, for it is not at all impossible that out of these upheavals an American Bonaparte should arise. At any rate, this is no more than natural, that with the wonderful reserve power which is found in American life, there will be no lack of excellent soldiers and military leaders. A wonderful field of activity no doubt awaits the new world, altho no prophet can with a certainty predict in which direction this spirit of push and progress will make itself felt most. America, being in many respects an England in potentiality, has also this in common with that country, that it is a mobile and elastic democracy that is without the hindrance of universal military duty. All the more easily can it become a danger for all that come within the sphere of its operation, not only the other American republics, but also the Germans, the Dutch, the French (in their posessions in the Pacific), and the English in Canada. Two years ago England could not hide its joy that America jumped on helpless Spain, for this kept American ambition away from Canada. But in the long run it will be impossible to keep America's eye from this magnificent possession, and it must be regarded as quite natural that during the present century England should lose and America should gain Canada.

As far as Germany is concerned, it will be good policy to live on a friendly footing with America. The authorities must make this a matter of deep concern and earnest effort. The North American republic, as also England, has a deep interest in the position of Germany among the continental powers of Europe, because in this prominence lies the best security against the aggression of the Russian empire. England and America do not want Germany to be a strong colonial power, but they keenly recognize the importance of Germany in the congress of European nations, to maintain which Germany must depend solely on the sword. There seems to be no possibility of an open alliance between Germany, England, and America; but their interests are so much in common that their cooperation and friendship are of the deepest importance to the peace and prosperity of modern civilization.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FEAR AS THE BASIS OF CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY.

THE relations between the Chinese and foreigners have been little better than those of pirates who attack an inoffensive land and the inhabitants who defend their homes. This is the verdict of Maurice Courant, who analyzes Chinese character as shown in the foreign relations of the empire for the past five

THE BANQUET IN CHINA.

RUSSIA: "Good appetite, gentlemen!"

—*Kladderadatsch.*

thousand years. The dominant trait of the Chinese, says M. Courant (in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*), is a practical, patient, prudent disposition joined to an imagination essentially weak and impersonal. The Chinese know how to extract from a situation every possible practical application. They began, five thousand years ago, under a patriarchal *régime*, with the first regular organization of the family, founded on the so-called "filial cult." Since then it has never occurred to them to develop anything else. The respect for family ties inculcated by the family form of government has developed respect for ancestors and love of justice; and the hold obtained on his countrymen by Confucius is due to the fact that in his philosophy are united to a remarkable degree these national characteristics. M. Courant continues:

"Like his compatriots, Confucius lacked the imagination that constructs, he was incapable of the abstraction that generalizes. An analyst of men and of institutions, he attempted to restore their ancient purity; but he ignored the material nature in which man is placed and by which he is surrounded; he did not possess that remarkable penetration into the mystery of the world so characteristic of Taoist writers; he did not thrill with that universal sympathy which is such a marked characteristic of Buddhism; . . . he was a stranger to that 'curiosity for ideas' which spurred on the Greeks before Socrates and Euclid. Neither he nor his followers understood anything of science, of metaphysics, of philanthropy, of love, or of truth; this is the reason that, for

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the past two thousand years, cast in the mold of an education so constrained and unprogressive, the Chinese, particularly those of the upper classes, having willingly remained dead to every sentiment of national expansion, almost literally imprisoned in their admiration for the orthodox forms of their moral code and their literature."

Religion, this writer continues, is not a force in China, neither is patriotism.

"The peasant defends his own field and his own hut, he worries over the troubles of his own district or the neighboring district—for the latter may become the former; but the man of Chantong does not bother himself at all over the invasion which threatens Chihli, and that province concerns itself as little about his."

A rapid survey of the early history of China brings the writer to the period of maritime expansion of Europe in the sixteenth century. Then, he declares, the "pirates" began their descents on the coasts of the Celestial Empire. First came the Portuguese (in 1517), whose relations with the Chinese M. Courant characterizes as "a succession of outrages and indignities." The Dutch arrived in 1622 and the English in 1637, and both began by attacking a Chinese city. In Batavia, Java, the Dutch always "quieted the suspicion of a conspiracy by a massacre of the Chinese." The Spaniards "made things very uncomfortable" from Manila. This, M. Courant declares, "cultivated in the Chinese that disposition which made them, up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, regard a foreigner as a man to be immediately killed. Since 1840, the Chinese have learned that foreign nations, when united, are stronger than themselves, and accordingly have played off one European power against the other. Only the Japanese and the Russians, concludes M. Courant, thoroughly understand the Chinese, and realize that they are real men like other men, the first by reason of living so close to them for generations, the second because of that subtlety of intellect and that humanitarian sentiment that is innate with them.

A writer in *The Contemporary Review* (John Ross) declares that Chinese foreign policy has always been founded on "fear of the foreigner, a fear arising from the belief in the unknown prowess and aggressive avarice of the West." He writes:

ST. PETER: "Kindly have the heads checked. Heathens are not permitted inside."
—*Simplicissimus.*

"It [this fear] sprang originally from dread of the unknown prowess of the West. Since 1842 it has been based upon fear arising from the known prowess of the West. Both the earlier ignorance and the more recent knowledge have produced a continuous policy. That policy may be summed up in the one word—exclusion. They sought no intercourse. They avoided every step toward intercourse. They dreaded intercourse as involving ultimate calamity to their country. The one ideal to which the policy of China has consistently clung is the passionate desire to avoid the foreigner. Happy would be the Chinese if no foreign ship ever sailed their seas, if no 'red-beard' ever offended their vision. We set before them the advantages of commerce. They do not want them. We speak of the utility of railways. They would prefer never to look upon the 'iron cart.' As well as we do they understand the benefits of railways. . . . [But] they knew that where a steam-engine appeared there must be a European, and there could come a European army to utilize the railway to seize the land. Fear of foreign aggression, and fear alone, has been the secret spring, and is the only explanation, of Chinese foreign policy. Hence the dread of any connection with the foreigner. It has caused the persistent objections to every treaty. It is the reason why every treaty, extorted by force, has been evaded, modified, or nullified at every turn where Chinese astuteness could find an opportunity."

AN INDIAN VIEW OF CHINESE POLICY.

"Too fond of Chinese Honey?"
—*Hindu Punch, Bombay.*

The Roman Catholic bishop of Peking, Mgr. Favier, upon whom the French Government has recently conferred the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for "brave, pious work in the East," in an interview in Marseilles, declares that the present revolution in China is entirely and solely the work of Prince Tuan. We quote from this interview as reported in the *Courrier des États-Unis* (New York):

"Constantly held aloof from affairs of state for thirty-five years, Prince Tuan resolved to avenge himself and to stir up a revolt in China. When Tuan took up the reins of government, he was completely ignorant of state affairs. He was completely ignorant of the treaties that had been made, and he vowed an implacable hatred toward all those who had assisted in forming them. But when, with the aid of the Boxers, he fomented the Revolution, he was ignorant of the strength of the Europeans who had control of the mines and other industries. Having rallied about him all the discontented, he began by cutting off the heads of all Chinese suspected by his emissaries of holding commercial relations with the Europeans. The aim of Tuan was to gain possession of Peking, and he partially succeeded; but the result was far from that of which he had dreamed."

The Boxers, Mgr. Favier declares, are simply robbers and assassins. There has not been, he says, a religious war in China, but an uprising of bandits. A writer in *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), on the other hand, declares that the Boxers are the patriots of China, and that they are not anti-missionary, but anti-foreign. He declares that, having searched the native papers for expressions of their opinion, he has "everywhere come upon this statement, with but slight variations: 'The Christians, relying upon foreign protection, have cheated their neighbors and evaded their responsibilities, and the missionaries, not understanding the situation, have protected them.'" He says, in conclusion, that the Chinese regard Russia as their most dangerous opponent, and they "heartily fear and abhor her." But the sentiment of good-will toward Americans is practically unanimous. The most conservative native journal in Shanghai, he asserts, recently made the following editorial statement:

"Truly wise and just were the words of the American statesmen at Washington. . . . Amid this international jealousy and strife, heaven has preserved one great country which all alike regard without suspicion, and doubtless it is her allotted task to lead in bringing in the new era, the thousand years of peace and prosperity."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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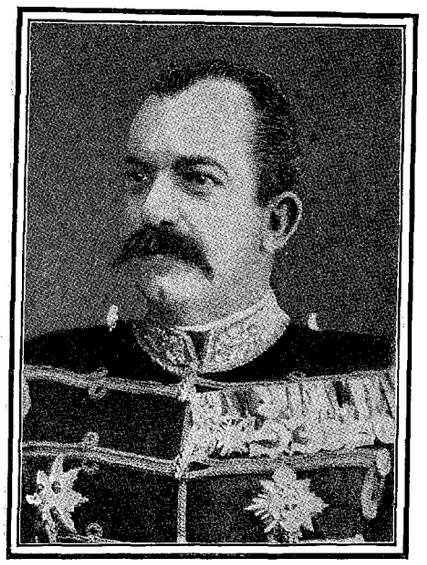
"TRERE'S TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS."

RECENT developments in the Balkan nations, especially Macedonia, have called the attention of the world anew to "the most violent storm-center of Europe." The death of the notorious ex-King Milan, of Servia, has elicited considerable comment, and his death is considered a gain for Russia and a loss for Austria. It will be remembered that, in 1889, Milan abdicated in favor of his son. Since his abdication, according to *The Pilot* (London), he has been an Austrian agent, "kept to oppose the Russophile tendencies of the Servians." Now that he is gone, Servia will turn toward Russia, and what will Austria do? The ex-King was always a disturbing force, says the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), and "his death will mean for his country a guarantee of peace."



THE LATE EX-KING MILAN OF SERVIA.

The recent difficulty experienced by the Rumanian premier in forming a new cabinet is significant, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), of grave impending changes. German influence, it says, along commercial and industrial lines has heretofore been paramount in Rumania; but now the Slavic propaganda of Russia has begun to bear fruit, and the present unsettled condition has been purposely fomented. Russian influence is also very plainly visible, so the Belgrade correspondent of the London *Times* thinks, in Bulgaria, which has just held a general election. A writer in the *Temps* (Paris), moreover, points out that Montenegro is "making a fight to become the center of a future Slav empire in the South; as Prussia united Germany and Piedmont brought Italy into being. Inhabited by a race of hardy mountaineers who were never conquered by the Turks, Montenegro became such a recognized force in the Balkans that, in 1878, it was given a road to the sea. The *Journal des Débats* sees in Montenegro a friend worth cultivating by France. It says:

"France should cultivate the friendship of Montenegro, even if only on account of Russia. The Czar highly appreciates Prince Nicholas, who has it in his power to form a coalition of the smaller Balkan states under Russian guidance, and two of the Prince's daughters have married Russian grand dukes. More important is the fact that another daughter has become Queen of Italy as the wife of Victor Emanuel. For it is no secret that Italy can not remain in the Triple Alliance. The Italians under Austrian rule are more restive than they have been for a long time, and Italy does not repel their advances as much as Austria could wish. On the other hand, the relations between France and Italy have been much improved, and an alliance between France, Russia, and Italy could be brought about by Prince Nicholas of Montenegro."

The Russian papers also speak highly of Prince Nicholas. The *Birshewya Viedomosti* (Moscow) says on this point:

"The Montenegrinian crown prince is specially interested in the formation of an alliance between Montenegro, Servia, and Bulgaria. Such an alliance would be the best protection for the new nations as well as the best guaranty for their economic development. Its realization would lead to the building of a railway through their territory and thus neutralize the efforts of Austria, who hopes to divide them by a railway from Serajewo to Soloniki, and thereby keep them in perfect economic dependence to the Hapsburg monarchy."

The "burning question" in the Balkans at present, however, proceeds from Macedonia. The *Journal des Débats* thus describes it:

"It has long been thought that the Turkish empire will sooner or later disappear, and ever since the Greeks obtained their independence they have regarded Macedonia as their heritage. Not without reason. The majority of the people speak a Greek dialect, the Greek Church is predominant, and in the local assemblies the Greek element predominates. But since the Bulgarians, too, have become independent, the Greeks find that their pretensions are not accepted without opposition. The Slav minority in Macedonia sympathizes with the Bulgarians, and the latter have behind them the prestige and influence of Russia. There is really a deadly rivalry between the Greeks and the young Bulgarian people. The Greeks hoped to increase their prestige by the war against Turkey. How grievously they failed is still in everybody's memory. If we remember that Rumania and Servia also wish for increase of territory, and that Austria is not at all anxious to see her smaller neighbors increase, it will be seen that the Macedonian question is not easy to solve."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY AMERICANS MOURN FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE tributes paid by the American people to the memory of Queen Victoria have been ascribed by some to the fact that the Queen took the side of the Union during the Civil War and was always, politically, a firm friend of America. Others have ascribed them to the Queen's domestic virtues, which are supposed to make a special appeal to the American people. One English writer has asserted that, as Americans honor womanhood beyond other nations, they naturally mourned her who was the "representative of all that is best in woman." *The Spectator* (London) holds that the true explanation lies much deeper than any of these reasons, though it includes the others. Says *The Spectator*:

"The American people have felt the Queen's death so deeply because they and we belong to the same race speak the same language, follow the same ideals, moral, social, and political—because, in brief, truth, justice, freedom, honor, honesty, sincerity, and 'the conduct of a gentleman' mean not something that needs a shade of difference in translation, but exactly the same things to them and to us. Americans and Englishmen are, as Carlyle said, all subjects of King Shakespeare. They all vibrate to the deep elemental emotion of Wordsworth, to the passion of Byron, to the magic splendor of Scott. These are the essential reasons why the American people felt the death of the Queen as we felt it ourselves, and not as foreigners. They were sharers in our sorrow, while the foreigner, however much he was struck by the Queen's high character, and however anxious he was to show his respect, was merely an external sympathizer. Theirs was no complimentary mourning, for they are of the house. The feeling expressed by the American people is, in fact, a proof of the essential oneness of the English-speaking race. It is impossible for any person, sovereign or president, poet or divine, philosopher or weaver of romance, to rise to the very highest place in either land without becoming the common property of both peoples. Say what we will, we are sharers in the really great. The smaller men are sectional, and may belong exclusively to one nation, but in the highest both have a share."

The Spectator then refers to British grief at the death of Lincoln, whom the British nation recognized as "a representative of what was highest and noblest in the English-speaking kin." No Englishman, it says, "ever dreams of thinking of Washington in the way he thinks of foreign national heroes. He may admire and respect the foreigner, but for the American there is always in addition that thrill of emotion which is added by the freemasonry of race, language, and the tradition of kindred moral ideals." The "desire of both peoples to share in what is best in either" will last, concludes this British journal, "as long as we speak the same language and read the same Bible, and as long as Mr. Lincoln and the Queen remain as examples of public duty."

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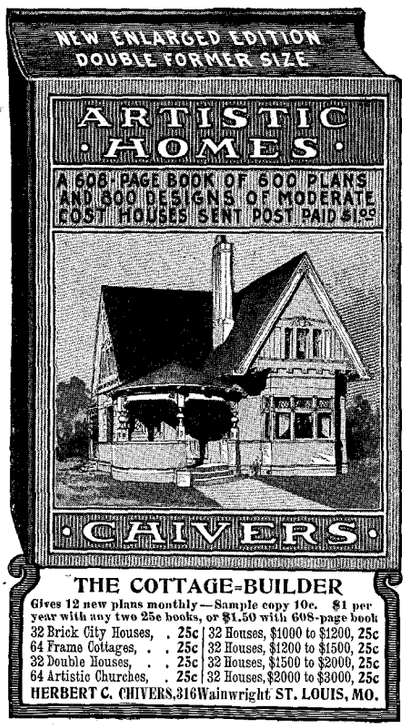
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CURRENT POETRY.

The Black Bear.

By FRANCIS STERNE PALMER.

At rustle of leaf the red fawn leaps,—
Its mother trembles while she sleeps,—
A whisper breaks the forest hush,
And both are off through the underbrush.

But not a fawn in wild wood born
So timid as he of the coat unshorn,
This mighty one who shuffles along
And never dreams that he is strong;
A cowardly bully, put to flight
By hares that romp in the still twilight,
Barked at by squirrel, by bird-cry stung,
Belabored by every forest tongue:

Gone—a black flash—ere you can make out
What all in the wood are scolding about.

—In *Harper's Magazine* (January).

The Rose's Avatar.

By CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

There grew a rose more wonderful
Than ever Saadi sang,
Its loveliness occult and strange,
A rapture and a pang.

Its petals had the pulsing touch
That shakes the blood with fire;
Its warm deeps were the avatar
Of unassuaged desire.

Hid scents and hushed seraglio dreams
Were in its subtle breath,
The madness of the Mænad's joy,
The tenderness of death.

Its soul was all the mystic East,
Its heart was all the South—
Till tears and love transmuted it
To the dark rose of your mouth,

—In February *Smart Set*.

Is it Spring Again in Ohio?

By EDITH M. THOMAS.

Is it Spring again in Ohio?
Is the sleep of the Winter over?
Far in the heavens the bluebird,
Low in the marshland the plover,
Anear, in the orchard, the redbreast;
Wherever one looks, the hover
Of wings—wherever one listens,
The note of the homing rover!
Is it Spring again in Ohio?

Is it Spring again in Ohio,
And the sleep of the Winter over?
Blooms in the woods the wild service?
Where Zephyr bendeth above her,
Gleams the faint dawn of the windflower?
Breaks from the turfy cover
The tender star of the thistle,—
The dew-cradling leaf of the clover?
Is it spring again in Ohio?

Is it Spring again in Ohio,
And the sleep of the winter over?
Are these the rare days—O my Comrade—
Blithest for homing rover?
Once would we forth—and follow
Far as the cry of the plover—
By stream, and by greening pasture,
By fallow, and breezy cover!
Is it Spring again in Ohio?

Is it Spring again in Ohio—
Is the sleep of the Winter over?
Say to each wakening beauty,
I am, as ever, its lover,
Hourly, from far saluting:
I, too, were a homing rover,
If I, from the sleep of the Winter,
All that I loved might recover!
Is it Spring again in Ohio?

—In the March *Lippincott*.

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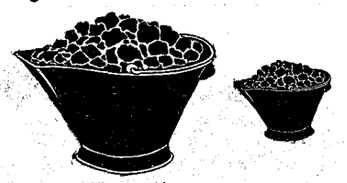

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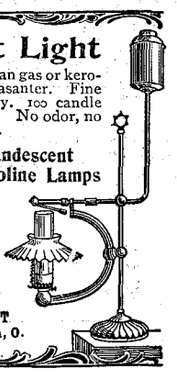

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PERSONALS.

The Rajah and the Chinese Ship.—The guile of the "Heathen Chinee" dates back beyond the days of Ah Sin, and seems to have stood the Celestials in good stead in parlous times of the long ago. The story is retold as follows in the New York *Staats-Zeitung:*

"The Rajah Suran was one of the earliest rulers of India. He overran the entire East with the exception of China, killed innumerable sultans with his own hand, and married all their daughters.

When the Chinese heard of his triumphant progress, and learned that he had reached their frontier, they became much alarmed. The Emperor called a council of his generals and mandarins, and upon the advice of a crafty old mandarin the following strategem was carried out:

"A large ship was loaded with rusty nails, trees were planted on the deck, the vessel was manned by a numerous crew of old men and despatched to the Rajah's capital. When it arrived (the most wonderful part of the story is that it did arrive) the Rajah sent an officer to ask how long it had taken the vessel to make the trip from China. The Chinamen answered that they had all been young men when they set sail, and that on the voyage they had planted the seeds from which the great trees had grown. In corroboration of their story they pointed to the rusty nails which, they said, had been stout iron bars as thick as a man's arm when they started. 'You can see,' they concluded, 'that China must be a very long distance away.' The Rajah was so much impressed by these plausible arguments that he concluded he would not live long enough to reach China, and abandoned his projected invasion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Verdi and the Hand-Organs.—Every summer Verdi was accustomed to spend some time at the springs of Montecatini, where he rented a small house. A few years ago, according to the *Courrier des États-Unis*, one of his friends who came to pay him a visit was greatly surprised to be received in a room which evidently served the composer as salon, dining-room, and bed-chamber.

"I have two other large rooms," said Verdi to his visitor, whose astonishment did not escape him, "but they are at present invaded by a quantity of objects that I have rented for the season." With these words Verdi opened two doors and the *maestro* perceived two large rooms literally filled with hand-organs.

"Upon my arrival," continued Verdi, "all the proprietors of these instruments continually serenaded me from morning till night. There was a constant repetition of 'Rigoletto,' 'Il Trovatore,' and 'La Traviata.' Then I made a resolution. I rented all these organs for the season. That cost me fifteen hundred francs. But now at least I am quiet and shall be able to work in peace."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Severe Blow.—"That will be a popular song," commented the composer's friend. "Is it as bad as that?" groaned the composer.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Natural Result.—"Hist!" whispered the villain, creeping stealthily away. "I expected you

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Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Dr. W. L. SEVERANCE, Greenfield, Mass., says: "For years I have prescribed it in general debility, nervous exhaustion and insomnia, with the happiest results."

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with every respiration. The pillow is small—only 18 inches square—but is filled with purified ocean grass ("Flowers of the Sea") of the mild, tonic fragrance so well known to those living on the coast. Beautiful linen cover. It may seem strange at first, but when accustomed to it you will never use soft, hot feathers again. Send to-day. Read the above guarantee again.

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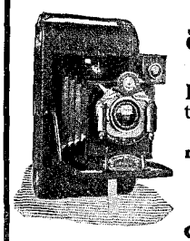

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A scientific study of the causes and prevention of falling hair and baldness. Contains sound advice and counsel. —*New York Times.* Treats the subject completely and sensibly. The writer speaks with authority.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.* Cloth, 232 pages, $1.25. Booksellers or C.O.D., express prepaid. Circulars for stamp.

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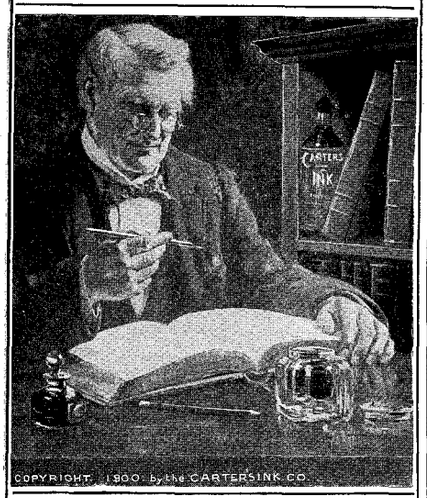

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would be," rejoined the stage manager, with curling lip.—*Tit-Bits.*

The Absent-Minded Professor.—The nurse excitedly and joyously announces an interesting family event that the absent-minded professor has forgotten all about. "Professor, a little boy!" "Well, ask him what he wants."—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Sacrifice.—MAMMA: "Now, Teddy, we must all try and give up something while times are so hard."

TEDDY: "I'm willing."

MAMMA: "What will it be, dear?"

TEDDY: "Soap."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Last Stage of Degeneracy.—MAJOR MOBILE: "And how did you find New York, sah?"

MAJOR HOTTBUN: "In the last stages of intellectual turpitude and moral decreptitude, sah! They was actually talkin' of cutting up a race-track into building-lots, sah!"—*Puck.*

The Beginning.—MAGISTRATE: "Did you see the beginning of this quarrel?"

WITNESS: "Yes, sir; I saw the very commencement. It was about two years ago."

MAGISTRATE: "Two years ago?"

WITNESS: "Yes, sir. The minister said, 'Will you take this man to be your lawful husband?' and she said, 'I will.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

His Preference.—A fat man who lived on the Rhine was asked, "At what hour will you dine?" He answered, "Eleven, three, four, five and seven, six, eight and a quarter to nine!"

—*Paul West in "Life."*

Sarcasm.—LADY (in poulterer's shop): "You can put aside a half a dozen of your plumpest partridges."

POULTERER: "Yes, ma'am. Shall I send them at once?"

LADY: "No, my husband is out shooting partridges to-day, and he will call for them this evening."—*Tit-Bits.*

N. B.—A writer says "The ears should be so placed as not to be higher than the eyebrow or lower than the tip of the nose." People who are dressing for a party should not forget this.

—*Tit-Bits.*

A True Philanthropist.—"MR. GOODMAN: You should tell our doctor to call on the washerwoman's family."

MRS. G.: Dear me! What's the matter there?"

MR. G.: "Influenza, I think."

MRS. G.: "Who told you?"

MR. G.: "No one; but I notice that only two of my handkerchiefs came back this week."

—*New York Weekly.*

He Arrived at the Right Age.—The lady in the witness-box was reluctant to disclose her age, and the presiding magistrate was astute enough not to press the question.

"What is your age, madam?" he had inquired, and "whatever you choose, sir," she had made answer. She was under oath.

"You may put down forty-five years, then," said

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Pears' shaving soap is the best in all the world.

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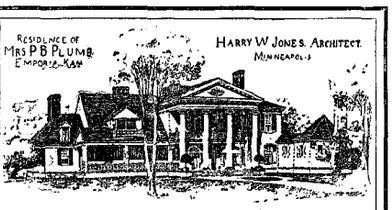

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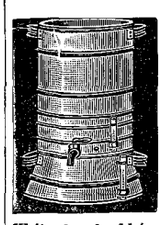

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the magistrate to the clerk. "What is your occupation, madam?"

"Sir," said the witness, "you have made a mistake of ten years in my age."

"Put down fifty-five years, then," directed the magistrate. "Your residence——"

"Sir," exclaimed the lady, angrily, "my age is thirty-five years, not fifty-five!"

"Thank you, madam," said the magistrate, blandly, and the entire bench joined in the smile that went round the court. —*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

February 25.—Minister Conger turns over the conduct of affairs at Peking to W. W. Rockhill, preparatory to his return to America.

February 26.—Two Chinese officials are publicly beheaded in Peking in compliance with the demands of the powers.

February 28.—A new list of Chinese officials, whose punishment is demanded, is announced at Shanghai; Germany disclaims any thirst for more vengeance.

March 2.—A Russian column near Moukden, China, is defeated by a Chinese force, losing a gun and having twenty-men killed and thirty wounded.

SOUTH AFRICA.

February 25.—It is announced in the British House of Commons that ten officers have been dismissed for their connection with surrenders of British posts in South Africa; the cost of the Boer war to date is estimated at $130,000,000.

March 1.—General Kitchener reports that De Wet has been driven north toward the Orange River, with heavy loss; also that the Boers captured a scouting party of eighty British.

March 3.—Fifteen hundred Boers, led by De Wet and Steyn, elude the British forces and succeed in crossing the Orange River.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 25.—King Edward arrives at Cronberg on a visit to his sister; he is met by Emperor William.

February 26.—The House of Commons adopts an address in reply to the King's speech, by a vote of 297 to 71.

An exciting scene occurs in the French chamber of deputies, when one member referred to the execution of Louis XVI. as assassination, and a retraction of his words is demanded.

February 28.—The Turkish Government orders fifty thousand troops to the Bulgarian frontier to prevent marauding.

March 2.—The Pope on the ninety-first anniversary of his birth delivers an address on the attitude of the church.

March 3.—King Edward returns to London from his visit to Cronberg.

A strike among the dock-workers at Marseilles reaches large proportions, and prevents the unloading of cargoes and the landing of steamers.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 26.—*Senate:* A modification of the Spooner Philippine amendment, offered by Mr. Hoar, is accepted; Mr. Allen makes a sharp attack on Admiral Sampson's letter to the Navy Department regarding Gunner Morgan's request for promotion.

February 27.—*Senate:* The Spooner amendment for the government of the Philippines, and the Cuban amendment, are both adopted. The army appropriation bill is also passed.

February 28.—*Senate:* Both houses adopt the conference report on the war revenue reduction bill, thus finally passing that measure.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 25.—The articles of incorporation of the United States steel corporation — the

The Custer Battlefield
SITTING BULL
is the name of a chapter in
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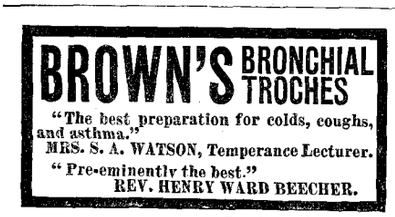
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Carnegie-Morgan company—are filed in New Jersey.

February 26.—Mrs. Nation gives bail in Topeka, and goes to Peoria, Ill., to address public meetings, and edit *The Journal* of that city.

Frank A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the treasury, resigns, and Milton E. Ailes, of Ohio, is chosen to succeed him.

About forty persons are injured in a wreck on the Wabash Railroad, near Benton, Ind.; thirty-five miners are lost in a fire in a coal-mine at Kemmerer, Wyo.

February 26.—A negro accused of assaulting a young woman is lynched at Terre Haute, Ind.

The prevailing rate of wages law, in New York State, is declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals.

Mark Twain speaks at a joint hearing at Albany in favor of the bill to permit osteopaths to practise their profession.

February 28.—The Pittsburg "Ripper" bill passes both houses in Pennsylvania.

March 1.—The members of the Cabinet tender their resignation to the President; it is expected that all of them, with the exception of Mr. Griggs, will be renominated.

Preparations are made for the inaugural ceremonies at Washington.

March 2.—The members of the Senate present a loving-cup to Mr. Frye, of Maine, on the occasion of his retirement from the office of President *pro tem.*

March 3.—The plans for the reinauguration of the President and the induction into office of Vice-President Roosevelt are completed; Washington is crowded with visitors from all parts of the country.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 25.—*Philippines:* Father McKinnon, at Manila, says the new Federal movement is a veiled attack on the Catholic Church in the Philippines.

February 27.—José Serapis, an uncle of Aguinaldo, is appointed governor of the province of Bulacan by the Philippine commission.

Cuba: Provisions are added to the Cuban constitution covering relations with the United States, and are adopted at the Havana convention with only three dissenting votes.

March 1.—*Philippines:* Twenty-one Filipino officers and 120 bolomen surrender to the American forces in the province of Albay, Southern Luzon.

March 2.—A force of Filipinos on Leyte Island is defeated by an American detachment; the work of installing civil governments in the various provinces of Luzon continues.

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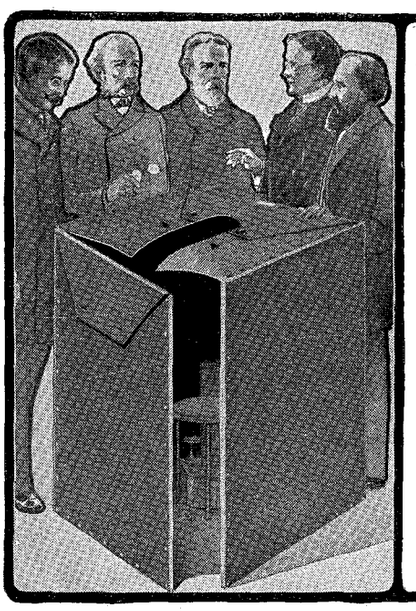

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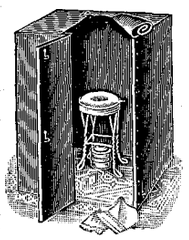

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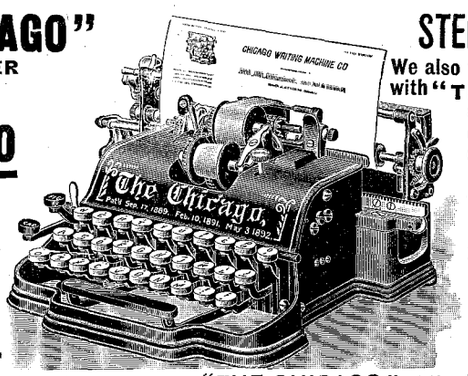

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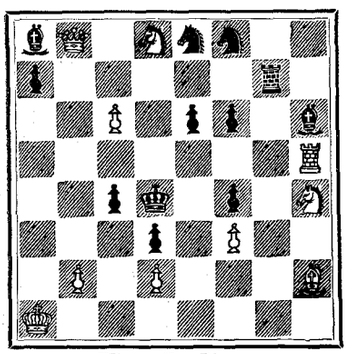
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 541.

By STANLEY B. BAXTER.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



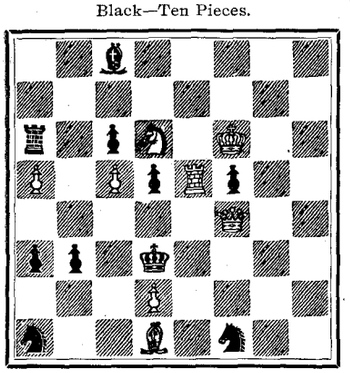
White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 542.

By B. G. LAWS.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

These problems, published in *The B. C. M.* (February), were submitted for solution at a recent meeting of the Surrey County Chess-Association, England, and "no papers were handed in." There were two prizes offered for the solution, and the prizes were not won. We do not know the time-limit, but it would be interesting to know how long it takes our solvers to master them.

Solution of Problems.

No. 537.

Key-move, B—R 5.

No. 538.

1. B—R 4 / B—R 4	2. R—Q Kt 6 / Any	3. B—B 6, mate	
1. ..... / B—B 6	2. K—K 7 / Any	3. R—B 8, mate	

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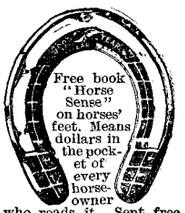

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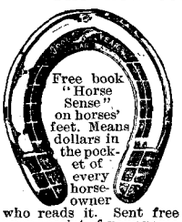

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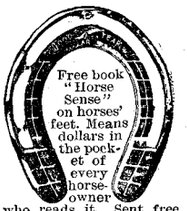

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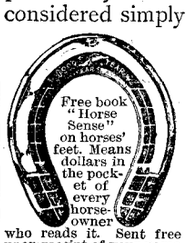

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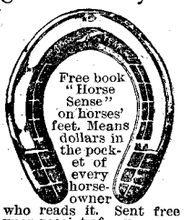

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1. ..... B—Q 7	2. R—B 4 Any	3. B—B 6, mate
1. ..... B—K 8	2. R—B 2 Any	3. B—B 6, mate
1. ..... B—Kt 6	2. R—K 6 Any	3. B—B 6, mate
1. ..... P x Kt	2. R—Q 6 Any	3. B—B 6, mate
1. ..... P—B 6	2. R—K 6 Any	3. B—B 6, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; J. T. M., Cornwall, Conn.; D. H. Leake, Licking, Va.; L. W. Payne, Jr., Evergreen, Ala.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; the Rev. R. S. Eskridge, Swannanoa, N. C.; J. E. Vincent, Lafargeville, N. Y.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; J. T. Graves, Chicago, Ill.; R. L. M., St. Louis; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; the Rev. J. W. Young, Gilbertsville, N. Y.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; F. E. Reid, New York City; L. A. Gouldie, Brooklyn; R. Renshaw, Richmond, Va.; A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, Ga.; E. J. Lewis and E. W. McDaniel, La Junta, Colo.; G. H. Rising, Homer, Mich.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.

537 (only): The Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore Md.; M.F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; W. De Laun, New York City; Prof. A. H. Pratt, Schuyler Lake, N. Y.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C.H., O.; "Merope," Cincinnati; M. K. Hartmann, Y. C. Seminary, Minneapolis; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; T. Hilgers, Paterson, N. J.

538 (only): F. Handel, Jr., Onawa, Ia.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; O. Horner and J. C. Gregg, Brazil, Ind.

Comments (537): "Not hard but most excellent"—S. M. M.; "Well and attractively made"—A. K.; "Fine finesse"—G. D.; "First prize well won"—J. G. L.; "Neat, but too easy"—J. E. W.; "Not so easy as it looks"—J. T. M.; "A marvel"—L. W. P.; "A good average problem"—D. G. H.; "Difficult"—H. W. F.; "Exceptionally rich; not improbable in an end-game"—O. C. B.; "One of the very best"—R. S. E.; "One of the most intricate 2-ers I ever saw"—J. E. V.

(538): "Have always admired the work of this problematist, and this is one of his best compositions"—C. R. O.; "A theme, however well presented, that must always yield more pleasure to the constructor than to the solver"—W. W.; "Ingenious, novel, and original"—S. M. M.; "Curious, but really tip-top"—A. K.; "An excellent example of the 'cut-off' theme"—G. D.; "Brilliant and beautiful"—J. G. L.; "Very clean and economical, with many carefully planned misleading suggestions—W. R. C.; "I like it better, I believe, than any problem I have seen in your column"—A. S. O.; "Unique"—J. E. W.; "Should be called 'the Saucy Rook'"—J. T. M.; "Not so difficult as 537"—H. W. F.; "Remarkable"—G. P.

In addition to those reported, 535 and 536 were solved by H. A. S.; Dr. O. L. Telling, Denver, Col.; F. F. C., S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can.; J. P. Plehn, Toledo, O.; J. E. Cannon, Richmond, Va.

535 (only) by R. R., the Rev. A. De R. M., W. De L., Prof. A. H. P., W. W. S., the Rev. R. S. E., "Merope"; 536 by W. W. S.; 533 (2d) by E. Bayliss, Bessemer, Mich.

The Van Dyk problem has a third solution, beginning with B—B 5.

Washington Birthday Tourneys.

In the Pennsylvania Chess-Association Tourney, C. J. Newman took first prize; H. G. Voigt, second; Bampton, Shipley, and Haussman, three minor prizes.

In the New York State Chess-Association Tourney, Finn took first prize with a clean score of 4 wins; Hanham, second, 3½; Ryan, third, 2½.

THE Monte Carlo Tourney is finished. Janowski takes first prize; Schlechter, second; Tschigorin and Von Scheve divide third and fourth; Alapin, fifth. Our representative, Marshall, didn't get anything.

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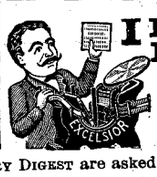

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